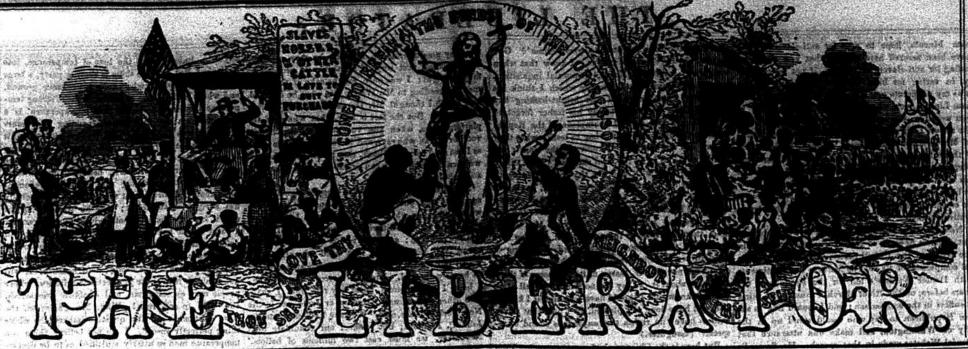
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By Advertisements making less than one square in-

gred three times for 75 cents — one square for \$1.00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts. Jennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan Anti-Slavery Soseties are authorised to receive subscriptions for Tax

The following gentlemen constitute the Finantal Committee, but are not responsible for any of the Lebts of the paper, viz :- FRANCIS JACKSON, ED-STYP OFINCY, EDMUND JACKSON, and WENDELL



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDER

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, Editor.

Our Country is the World, our Countrymen are all Mankind. I have been all the beautiful and the beauti

VOL. XXX. NO. 29.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 20, 1860. WHOLE NUMBER, 1543

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

From the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel, 7th inst. WE LLOYD GARRISON AT CITY HALL. This notorious agitator and sceptic held forth at City Hall, last Sabbath, in defence of his peculiar Large audiences were present.

In the afternoon he descanted upon the Bibledenying its authenticity and inspiration, and claimdenying its should be accepted as truth only in so far ing that it should be accepted as truth only in so far as it accorded with the opinions of the individual. The discourse, though marked by considerable abilaccredited its author as the possessor of an erratic and unbalanced mind.

But the evening lecture was the feature of his performance. Slavery was his topic, and he fulfilled his promise to unfold the character of Garrisonian tionism. He claimed with truth that his prinends were identical with those of the Republicans. the only point of difference being that he boldly follared out Republican ideas to their logical conclusions, while they timidly shrank therefrom. He onceded that the indignities offered to anti-siavery men at the South, who publicly expressed their op-position to elavery, were occasioned by the aggrava-ing agitation at the North, but he justified the agtation on 'higher law' grounds, arguing that spacery being wrong, it was a duty to eradicate it regardess of consequences. He threw a bomb-shell into the Espublican ranks when he said that if slaves were rightfully held as property in the States, they were hefe with parity of right in the Terri-tories.

The whole lecture was of the 'fire-cating' order, after the fashion of the Liberator, and disgusting to all right-thinking men and loyal citizens. He advocated the utopian and fatal idea of immediate emancipation—an idea impossible in itself, and were it possible, full of disaster to the white and black alike. The Union he looked upon as 'a covenant with death and an agreement with hell, and prayed for its dissolution. Slaveholders were abused with more violence and vulgarity than were exhibited in Summer's defamatory oration, and all 'doughfaces' were severely flaggeliated. To our mind exhibitions of this sort upon the Sabbath are improper and disgraceful. They seriously tend to corrupt the rever-ence due the Lord's Day, and lessen the sense of moral obligation to observe it in a fitting manner. The large majority of those who met to listen to Garrison on last Sabbath evening, went in the same spirit as they would visit a theatre or other place of amusement. All solemnity and soberness were forgotten, and the demonstrations of applause which greeted some of the vulgar extravagances of the speaker, shew that the decencies of a Christian Sab-

bath were not regarded.
We would not interfere with Mr. Garrison in the expression of his vagaries. They are so virulent and extravagant, that in an intelligent community no harm can come of them. But in the name of decent propriety, we protest against the use of the Sabbath for such public performances as were transacted in our City Hall last Sunday evening. Should not our public halls be closed on the Sabbath against these demonstrations?

PARSON BROWNLOW.

The notorious Parson Brownlow, of the Knoxville Whig, having received a long letter, appends thereto the following personal reminiscence, which is highly flavored with Tennessee philosophy :-

We attended the same "good frame church" last Sabbath afternoon, filled to overflowing with the "colored population," and sat in the shade under the window, and heard a sermon of forty minutes, from Anthony, a colored slave. He told his addience that, whether bond or free, rich or poor, learned or unlearned, if they were the sons of God, and if his love had been bestowed upon them, all was well; and all that remained for them to do was to persevere to the end. We could but reflect at the time that Anthony was really doing more good than all the white rascals, educated villains, and plous miscreants of the North, who are lecturing on the evils of slavery, and haranguing the vile freedom-shriekers who agitate this subject. We had sooner sit under the ministry of Anthony than that of Chapin, Phillips, Pryne, or any of that class of God-forsaken fanatics, who lie and rant against slavery, and the cruelty of slavery in the South, without knowing anything about the institution, or how our slaves are treated. These claves had a revival at this church, and called up their seekers, and lahored with them, at which time we left. Come South, you lousy rescals of the North, who agitate this subject, and let a congregation of Tennessee

negroes pray for you! SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER.

Whenever there is a lull in the storm of discussion which rages between North and South, we begin to hope for some good in this matter. The free-dom of Lombards or Sicilians may be worked out by dom of Lombards or Sicilians may be worked out by
the sword, and there is no finer spectacle than that
of the bold man who makes war against the tyrarny which crushes his countrymen. But the African will never be saved by such means. He is too
low to rise up as his own deliverer, nor would humanity gain by the substitutions of the Southern
for the present social institutions of the Southern
States. The white man must raise him by the aid of
white men, and above all, he the aid of his master.

speech almost as strong as that of the other day, speech almost as atrong as that of the Lower House, exaperated by Mr. Samaer's language, and perhaps appared by Mr. Samaer's language, and perhaps appared on by rowdy friends, feroclously assaulted him while he was sitting quietly in his chair, and indicted such injuries as endangered Mr. Samaer's life, and forced him to retire for a time from public affairs. Brooks has since some to his account, and

right to stignatize as barbarous those who defended and even praised his would-be murderer; but Mr... Sumner ought to know that it is immoral, as well as unstatesmanlike, to provoke men of violent temper, and that by so doing be only presses down the yoke still closer on the neck of the slave. But he puts himself forward as if purposely to aggravate his opponents. Every sheer, every cutting epithet, every provoking insinuation which he can call up, the uses for the purpose of galling his antagonists. be used for the purpose of galling his antagonists. Slavery must breed barbarians, he observes; it develops everywhere alike, in the individual and in of Congress. Bribes of office were added to bribes the society of which he forms a part, the essential elements of barbarism. Violence, brutality, injustice, barbarism, must be reproduced in the lives of all who live within their fatal sphere. The master takeness the barbarism of the society which he carry out his scheme of corruption, and the halls of Congress.

keeps, and so on.

We must, in the name of English abolitionism at least, protest against these foolish and vindictive harangues. Scarcely has the frensy caused by John Brown's outrage begun to die away, than out comes Mr. Sumner with a speech that will set the whole tion has been debased, is no longer a candidate for South in a flame. We can well believe that the office. the interests of a great cause, is its worst enemy. Slavery existed on the American continent long beentre and Normandy, as well as those of Mr. Sumner's own State, are supplied by slave-grown cotton, and hundreds of millions of Northern dollars are vested in slave-worked plantations. Slavery, with its roots thus deep in the soil, is not to be rooted up by any peevish effort of rhetoric; and we may the state of shuman freedom cannot be forgotten. (Applicable of public service, not only togsed aside, but tossed over to perpetual memory as an example to be shunned! by any peevish effort of rhetoric; and we may pre-dict that the man who first gains a victory for the cause of abolition will be of very different temper to

lain in jail for some time awaiting his trial, on a charge of enticing out of this Commonwealth three elayes belonging to Josial Thornburgh, Esq., was yesterday tried and acquitted by a jury in the Criminal Court. The last conviction for this offence in St. Louis county was at the May term, 1858, of said Court, when a man named James Kelly, alias John Gibson, was found guilty, and sent to the Penitentiary for the very reasonable space of seven years. There are too many such Abolition scapegraces in this part of the country, and examples should be made of them when ever an opportunity offers. We learn that Massey has already been an inmate of the and they know it. Each takes its own track, and a Penitentiary for several years, and it is no doubt the

city, by special invitation of the Young Men's Re-

ter 'shares the barbarism of the society which he Congress were changed into a political market-bonse, and so on.

prospects of the Republican party have been already damaged by it. Mr. Sumner is one of that class of political swho should be muzzled by their friends. The man who can in personal irritability so forget the interests of a great range is its worst comment. erected in Genoa to expose the crimes-of Doges, branding one as Fur Magnus, (the greatest thief,) fore the assembly of which Mr. Sumner is a mem-ber. On it depends, or is supposed to depend, the of robbers,) will not be needed here. (Laughter.) properity of half the Union; the looms of Lanca-The exposed corruptor, the tyrant enslaver, and the

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN. One or Wendell Phillips's Friends Released the file-leaders, it is very evident that the rank and FROM DURANCE VILE.—Theodore Massey, who has file itself are not going to be brought up to any lain in jail for some time awaiting his trial, on a such pitch of excitement as was exhibited in 1856.

learn that Massey has already been an innate of the and they know it. Each taxes its own track, and a Penitentiary for several years, and it is no doubt the and road it is joyless, hopeless, inglorious. A very place he ought to be in.—St. Louis Bulletin.

SELECTIONS.

SELECTIONS.

SHOW IT. Fach taxes its own track, and a road it is joyless, hopeless, inglorious. A party in this plight is no longer in a campaigning condition; it is almost literally hors du combat. It may skirmish in flying detachments, but as for making any grand stand—it is utterly out of the question. This of itself settles the matter. There can

be no great fight without great forces no great PORTRAITURE OF JAMES BUCHANAN.

On Wednesday evening, July 11th, Hon. Charles

Summer delivered at the Cooper Institute, New York
city, by special invitation of the Young Men's Re-

men do not strain their nerves needlessly.

Bot, second, independently of this, the Republican party itself, though first in numbers, that lost ticket,) in the course of which Mr. Sunnar drew the following graphic but revolting portraiture of James Buchanan, the perfidious President of the United States:

The summer of the United States in the state of the United States. It is now a well-attested fact, that Mr. Buchanan to talk of abstractions. Abstractions will not do became President through corruption. Money, familiarly known as a "corruption fund," first disor ever will. The solid, practical men, that make
tilled in small drippings from clerks and petty officials, was swallen by the larger contributions of
merchants and contractors, and with this accumulation votes were purchased in the streets of Philaparty may resolve to the end of time against the tion votes were purchased in the streets of Phila- party may resolve to the end of time against the delphia, enough to turn the election in that great extension of slavery, yet nothing will come of it, metropolis, and in the chain of cause and effect to so long as no practical case is at hand to which to assure the triumph of the Democratic candidate. I apply it. They might as well resolve against last speak now only what has been proved, and it is summer's frosts. The attempt to force empty isknown to all of you as well as to myself. Fraudu-suce never succeeds. The leaders at Chicago underlent naturalization papers in blank, by which this stood this. Compare their platform with that at was perpetrated, have been produced before a Com-Philadelphia in '56. At Philadelphia, five-sixths mittee of Congress. It was natural that an admin- of the structure in some way bery upon slavery; at its trip that a surrount in origin should continue to Chicago not two sixths. In quality, the difference mittee of Congress. It was natural that an admiustration thus corrupt in origin should continue to exercise power through the same corruption by which power was gained; but nothing else than that insensibility to acts of shame, which is bred by familiarity, can explain how all this should be done with such absolute indecency of exposure—wearing scarcely so much as a fig-leaf. (Laughter.)

A letter from a local politician, addressed to the President himself, urging without disguise the giving of a large contract for machinery to a particular house in Philadelphia, employing 450 mechanics, with a view to the approaching election, was included to the Secretary of the Navy with this included to the Secretary of the Navy with this included phia, is submitted to the attention of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of Philadelphia, is submitted to the attention of Thus did the President of the United States, by an official act now of record in the history of the country, recommend the employment of the public money, set apart for the public ervices in the attention and proposed that the president of the public money, set apart for the public ervice, to influence and corruption; at Chicago, an explicit declaration against any change. At Philadelphia, not a syllable respecting extravalue and corruption; at Chicago, an explicit declaration against any change. At Philadelphia, not a syllable respecting extravalue has supporters purpokased votes in the attention of the public money, set apart for the public ervice, to influence and corruption; at Chicago, a mexplicit declaration against any change. At Philadelphia, not a syllable respecting extravalue has supporters purpokased votes in the attention. the will see the same by such mann. He is too mann, the is too mann, the is too manning play by the and the same play on the manning play by the and the same play on the same play of the same p

THE LIBERATOR.

penda tade INDEPENDENCÉ DAY. de la como

clock, the company again gathered around the

SPEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON. Senator Wilson, that the Anti-Slavery cause is onties or over the parties now existing, it is bound to gently as a highlingale! They have now nothing triumph at last. For one, I would not, on any ac- to say against that law, and are doing nothing to precount, do the slightest injustice, intentionally, to any vent its execution in any of the States, So that, in man or body of men, to any party or sect in the land, that particular, it stands side by side with the Demo-We shall gain nothing, assuredly, by detraction; and we had better err on the side of charity than of intellerance. Hence, in all the phases which our strug-

Now, in regard to the Republican party. Our bloody graves.

Friend (Senator Wilson) truly said, it is not an antislevery party. If it is not an anti-slavery party, what can party, that while it is doing something, as best it is it? The Republican party no more intends to med- may, to prevent the extension of alavery in the terridle with slavery south of Mason and Dixon's line, or tories, under the Constitution, in regard to slavery to aim at the emancipation of those now held in bon- where it exists, it gives the efficient sanction and supdage, than it intends to seek, directly, the overthrow port of the whole nation to the system; it gives all of the British monarchy. My charge against the Re- the military and naval power to the slaveholders and publican party is not that, amongst its members, there slave-drivers of the South; and that that power can are not many warm anti-slavery hearts, I know that be summoned at any time when it is needed, by the all, the result of our moral agitation-I accept it so Abraham Lincoln, or any other representative of the such, imperfect as it is; but, at the same time, our Republican party.

Province is not to stop with compromises or compro
Now, the question comes home to me, as an home misers. Our object is, the abolition of slavery throughest, upright man, and as claiming to remember those out the land; and whether, in the prosecution of our in bonds as bound with them, can I march up to the object, this party goes up, or the other party goes polls, and vote to sustain a Constitution containing down, it is nothing to us. We cannot alter our course such compromises, and be justified on the plea that I themselves. Our mission is, to REGENERATE PUBLIC tionally upholding? In seeking to accomplish a good OFINION. We are not concerned for the loaves and object, may I do a wicked act? May I adopt the any particular man, nor the success of any particular God forbid! Nor do I believe that any compromise party. We are for the honest, fearless, impartial pro- with sin can turn out better than refusing to sin at

extent whatsoever,
But there is another aspect of this question. How

stands the Republican party under the Constitution ANTI-SLAVERY CELEBRATION AT FRAMINGHAM.

Phonographic report for The Lieuxaron by J. N. W. TEXENTON.

Ayrennoon Sussion. At quarter before three

Ayrennoon Sussion. At quarter before three

Ayrennoon Sussion. At quarter before three

have a right to a three-fifths representation of their have a right to a three-fifths representation of their stand, and the meeting was called to order by the slave property, and the Republican party does not mean to interfere with that representation. He will President. After the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of an appropriate hymn, if a control of the singing of the dition of fugitive slaves; certainly, it has spiked PEECH OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

Shave Law of 1850. When that law was peaced by

Congress, the Republicans solemily pledged themselves that they would never cease agitating until it ward and upward, and that, either through the par- was wiped out; but now, they do not roar, even as

gle has assumed -and they have been multitudinous nies, that, in case of any emergency on the part of I have endeavored to give every man his due, every the slaveholders, by the rising of their slaves to get party its due; and if I have failed to do so, I can their freedom through blood, the General Governtruly affirm that it has been a matter of misjudgment, ment is bound, being called upon for aid, to put down and not of design. the insurgent slaves, either into their chains or into

here are, very many; nor that the party is not, after President of the United States, in the person of

one hair's breadth, nor accept a compromise of our am siming to prevent the extension of that very system principles for the hearty adoption of the principles which, in fifteen States of the Union, I am constitufishes of office; we are not seeking the elevation of jesuitical motto, that 'the end sanctifies the means'

clamation of God's everlasting truth, and applying all. Let God be trusted in every emergency, and the that truth to the consciences of men-to parties and right adhered to; and though the devil may come in sects—to constitutions and laws—as we find them— such plausible garb as almost to deceive the very never yielding one jot or tittle, though glad to ob- elect, and say, 'Only get down a little on your knees, serve the slightest sign of progress in any direction, and all the kingdoms of the earth shall be yours, I am Of course, I do not compare the Republican party bound to exclaim, with Christ-like fidelity, 'Get thee with the Democratic party. I do not believe that it behind me, Satan! and trust to God for the rest.

is more dangerous to the anti-slavery cause than the (Loud applause.)

Democratic party. I believe the Democratic party How can I be an anti-slavery man, and true to represents everything of hostility to freedom, everythose in bondage, and hold up my hand and swear where, and that, as a party, it is the incarnation of that in no part of the United States shall any poor the Southern slave oligarchy, ruled by it and confugitive slave find protection against his pursuers? trolled by it absolutely. The Republican party differs from the Democratic in this respect: it is made gives his vote for the Republican candidate, takes that up largely of those who are, more or less, the friends dreadful oath. Is he justified in doing this on any the anti-slavery cause; who contribute, more or pretence whatever! Not if I understand the nature ses liberally, to carry on the general agitation; who, of moral obedience, or the supremacy of conscience with all their timidity and inconsistency, are more or in all cases against legal injustice and organized less carnest that something may be done, at least to iniquity. The Republican party stands on a level stop the progress of slavery, if not for its direct abo- with the Fuglitye Slave Law. It has cessed all opstop the progress of slaver, it not for its direct abo-lition;—and to this extent, the party has always ob-tained justice at my hands. My friend, Senator Wil-son, has never made a speech in Congress, looking in the right direction, that I have not felt gratified, and creatures shall have political power put into their seen willing to accord to him due credit; and so with hands, in proportion to the extent of their thefts, and very other prominent member of the Republican the number of victims they may plunder and dehu party; but when he or any other man stands upon manise? Shall I double for any conceivable purpose this platform, or elsewhere, and assumes that we shall (whatever? No! If I could seem to effect any dedo the best service to the cause of the slave by ground- sirable good by first doing a criminal act, I should ing our arms, beating a retreat from the position feel myself precluded from so acting by a moral obli-which we now occupy, and going over to the Re-tion which I could not escape, nor safely disregard, publican party as the hope of the country, I, for one. Now, a word in regard to Abraham Lincoln, the think he is laboring under a fatal delusion of mind, Presidential candidate of the Republican party. Our think he is laboring under a fatal delusion of mind, Presidential candidate of the Republican party. Our and cannot accept the proposition for one moment. The Republican party means to do nothing, can do duced into the House of Representatives a bill for the nothing, for the abolition of slavery in the slave abolition of slavery and the slave-trade in that District; though, to be sure, he did, at the same Do not be deceived by the earnest utterance of glowing rhetorical phrases. What does the Republican party propose to do? To prevent, if it can, the Mr. Douglass, that he did not tell the whole story.

and true to those in bondage, that you are cherishing a fatal delusion, and that, on Southern soil at least your Union is only a mockery and an outrage. Here is my friend, Henry Wilson—a Massachusett

Here is my friend, Henry Wilson—a Massachnetts man—a Massachusetts Senator. He sulogines the Constitution, and glories in it; boasts of the starspangled banner, and does not object, as I do, to having it wave over his head; throws up his cap in behalf of "the glorious Union," and burns incense upon its altar; and yet he knows that, in the slave States, he has no more liberty of speech than the plantation slave, but must wear a padlock on his lips, or die. Now when a man has come to that extremity, and knows that he cannot have any liberty in one half of the Union which he is so fond of extolling, but will nevertheless persist in crying, 'Great is Diana of the Bphesians!' he is clearly infatuated. For one, I am Ephesians! he is clearly intatuated. For one, I am filled with amazement, and know not what to make of it. A Union that does not allow me to speak my free thoughts is a Union that I would instantly dissolve and destroy. No lover of freedom ought to up-

for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, as he did eleven years ago. I say this, because he has been dumb ever since, and no effort is making by the Republican party to purge that District. Under these circumstances, it was no injustice to Mr. Lincoln, on the part of my friend, that he omitted to mention-if he knew the fact-that Mr. Lincoin proposed the abolition of slavery in the District, with the consent of the slaveholders (1) at the time he made his proposition for the recapture of fugitives within the same limits.

Now, is a man who, in one breath, is in favor of providing for the selsure and rendition of fugitive reath is for the abolition of slavery, with the conent of the enslavers, in the same District-is such man worthy of confidence and support? Such s man shall never have my vote, either to occupy the Presidential chair, or any other official station.

My friends, our best service to the country, to the ause we love, to those who are in bondage, is to be incompromising with our principles. Let the dead bury their dead ! Disclaim and repudiate the old compromises, and declare that you can no longer stand by them. Let the great North be cleaned and, in doing this, we shall do the work of immediate and thorough abolition. Our compromises keep the slaves in their chains. It is because we are content with something besides inexorable justice, that the millions are held in bondage. It looks plausible to choose between two corrupt and time-serving parties, one being a great deal worse than the other but I hold it to be unsound in moral philosophy. If we have a radical principle, we ought to stand by it, come what may; and, in standing by it, we shall do better than we can by any compromise thereof.

I conclude by saying, that while I will give all due credit to the Republican party for attempting to prevent the existence of slavery in the territories, I charge upon that party that it is willing to stand by a Constitution saturated with the blood of the millions in bondage, and that it proposes no change in the action of the government in that partieular : and therefore by giving, through constitutional guaranties, the whole power of the government to the service of the slaveholders, against their slaves, in times of exigency, that party is perpetuating human bond age on the American soil. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. At the time Mr. Wilson came orward, whom we were so glad to see upon this platform, and whose appearance has given rise to so steresting an episode in this meeting, - I was on the oint of introducing our old and faithful friend. Pan-ER PILLSBURY, whom we have not seen on such an easion for a long time, and whom we are the more glad to see now, on that account. He will now address you. (Appleuses) a west que the set of west

SPEECH OF PARKER PILISBURY. I doubt, Mr. Chairman, whether I shall be able to nake myself heard, and certainly to any extent, and so, without any preliminary, what I have to say. I shall say in the fewest words and moments possible. It seems to be a beautiful principle in nature, that wherever there is evil, there is also a corresponding remedy. The same Newburyport that gave to the world the calemity of a Country, (laughter,) gave it also the blessing of a Gannilow. (Applause.)

Mr. GARRISON. Will my friend allow me a word to set him right in this matter? I am most happy, for the honor of Newburyport, to declare, that Caleb Cushing was never born in that town. (Applause.)

I wish also to say in regard to our friend Wilson, that although I have new him before on our platform, I have frequently seen him in our anti-slavery meet-ings. Indeed, I think he never lets one of them en-uses. Last year, I had the pleasure of spenking three times in his own town of Natick; and I had also the pleasure, each time, of seeing him present, and I was told by the Pinance Committee, that my collection was considerably increased by his benefi-ence. But I want you, Mr. Chairman, to see to it that this statement does not go any further than here. if it should get to Washington, I fear it might do him serious damage. (Laughter.) His pres-ence here to-day has redecined, somewhat, I think, the Republican party. I remember our friend Pos-TER used to complain, and with some degree of jus-tice, too, that there was never any Republican of influence who would appear on our platform, but that, if any of them came, they were those who were a little unfortunate, and did not do their party any particular credit by their presence. It is

ot so, certainly, here to-day.

Then, there was another thing. Our friend gave us one excellent piece of counsel or advice. I felt ike thanking him for teaching us that word, although I do not know that the lesson was particularly needed by any of us-I trust it was not by me; and that vas, that when we deal with our public men, we should endeavor to do them justice. I have heard of an Irlahman, who exhibited great trepidation in court, on being placed at the bar for trial, and the judge tried to comfort him by assuring him that he should certainly have justice, and therefore he need not fear. Indade, your honor, said he, that is the only thing I do fear. (Laughter and cheers.) I suppose our friend Wilson thought that Mr. Douglas was not quite just in his criticisms of the course of Abraham Lincoln, some ten or twelve years ago; I think that Mr. Wilson was quite as unjust towards Mr. Lincoln. It is true that the bill which he introduced into Congress provided for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia : but it is not true, as our friend Wilson intimated, that the bill was introduced for the abolition of slavery and the slave trade there; because, if that had been so, then certainly we should have had a most fearful charge against Horace Mann, John G. Palfrey, Horace Greeley, and various other champions of the Republican party, in that they voted against the only bill ever introduced for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, for all those men voted against it; while, on the other hand, Brown of Mississippi. Toombs of Georgia, and various other of the regular fire-esters, voted for the measure. If all this be true, I do not know what our friend

meant by calling Mr. Lincoln the least of two evilsor, I suppose we must say, four evils. Evils seem to be plenty, and, of the four, I think we had better reject the whole; for if we had so much trouble with two, I do not know what we may expect with four. If these fire-eating Democrats are the only men to toos for a bill for the abolition of slavery in the Distriot of Columbia, then, I say, God help the firepating Democrats, even at the expense of the Republican party! (Applause.) But the fact is, Mr. Lincoin had no such intention, or, if he had, there was a ridiculous absurdity apparent in it; for we have been sesured that he consulted the largest slaveholders of the District, and introduced into the bill a provision for submitting the question to the people themselves Shall this bill become a law?' Now, I suppose your thieves and rogues in Massachusetts do not care how many bills you introduce against horse-stealing, provided you go and ask every horsestealer, before or afterwards, whether he is willing they shall become the law of the State. My friend Mr. Poster used to complain of Mr. Mellen, and other volunteer champions of the Republican party, in olden times, that they did not make a worthy defence of the party, and that the abler men all stood aloof; but really, if this defence is the best Mr. Wilson has to make of it, I do not think the party has much of which to boast, and its defence had better be left to Mr. Mellen. I am here to use the little strength I have in the

best way I know; and perhaps it is not best I should spend it in criticising the Republican party, after the severe remarks which have been made upon it by our friends who have preceded me; and yet really I do not know why I or any body else need to speak at this time of any thing but political parties. There are they will do one another justice; for they say, when rogues fall out, honest men are likely to get at the truth. The telegraph says that Mr. Gwinn has had an almost Kilkenny-cat encounter with James Buchenan, and while there is such loving fellowship between the different branches of the Democratic party, I think we had better commend them all to a Kilkenny-cat victory, and there leave them. They will do each other justice; or, if they fail, Mr. Lincoln and his friends are in the field, to stand by and help and I presume they look upon the fight as did the good woman who saw her husband and the bear in auch close proximity. (Laughter.)

The Republican party has a power over the consolence of the country which no other party ever possessed. Why, it was delightful to hear the most radical and ultra anti-slavery sentiments uttered by our friend Wilson the most loudly applauded. I told Mr. Wilson, last summer, that the Republican party would do well mough if it were not for those night mare politicians who had lighted upon its breast. Now, he stands up here and utters thoroughgoing, Garrisonian anti-slavery, and they appland him very highly for it. I do not believe that beautiful tree designating one of the finest in the grove is sounder at heart than most Republicans are ; the only trouble is that there is a pressure of time-servers and trimmers on the top of it, and its throbbing pulsations are prevented. Now, if Mr. Wilson and Mr. Summer would come to our platform, and preach this kind of anti-alarery to the people, they would have to say of us and them just as we have now to say of them and Stephen A. Douglas and his friends, 'Re-ally, they are so much alike, we do not see any difference between them ; and here to-day, if you had

not seen his face, you would not have known whether it was Benator Wilson or Mr. Quincy or Mr. Foster talking that strong anti-slavery. But here is where the difficulty lies—and it is a very serious difficulty.
Our friend, Mr. Wilson, talks here Garrisonian antislavery—I thank him for it; and wheneves I go abroad among his constituency, I shall tell them, . It is perfectly safe for you now to come to our platform, for ktr. Wilson has been there, and wherever form, for Mr. Wilson has occur there, and wherever he may go, you may ; but here is the difficulty—in talking about Mr. Lincoln ten or eleven years ago, we overlook, or, at any rate, may overlook, a better opportunity of knowing what is his position to-day The Republican party has now to campaign doou-ments in the field. I hold one of them in my hand. This is said to be a very good likeness of Abraham This is said to be a very good likeness of Abraham Lincoln, (showing the picture,) and I think it may be, for it is rather a homely, coarse-looking man, and that is what they say of him. (Laughter.) I do not speak to his discredit; I like these homely-looking man, and you see I have a reseast for it, perhapsion, and you see I have a reseast for it, perhapsion, and you see I have a reseast for it, perhapsion, and you see I have a reseast for the lest tentraining the course of Mr. Lincoln for the lest tentraining the course of Mr. Lincoln for the lest tentraining the course of Mr. Lincoln for the lest tentraining the course of Mr. Lincoln for the lest tentraining the course of the favor here to-day. On the contrary, comparing him with Sanator Douglas, I fall to see any essential difference between the two. And this I am sure of, that lest your, whee I was in Ohio, and the election of State officers was pending, a Mr. Lincoln, the present Governor of that State, was in the field as a candidate, and Mr. Lincoln, in behalf of his friend, delivered covers.

Pebruary, utterly to deny the doctrine of an 'irre-Lawrence wrote some letters for the Richmond Waig. in which he referred to slavery as the 'unenlightened labor of the South! A few years afterwards, the Methodist Conference had occasion to deal with one of its Bishops on the same subject of slavery, and they spoke of slavery as an 'impediment'! Seward refined on these two words—he called slavery capital !- I thought it the most capital joke of the season—and undertook to show that there was no conflict, pressible or irrepressible, between the North and the South. Now, then, it seems to me that when he was dropped, and Mr. Lincoln substituted, there should have been some reason for it. I know of but one; and that was, that Mr. Lincoln was the more available man of the two, and for the reason, that his antecedents were less objectionable to the South than the antecedents of William H. Seward. Well, then, what are, exactly, the positions of Abraham Lincoln? I suppose this is good authority. It is a campaign document, and published for general circulation. On the very question of the abolition of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia, Mr. Lincoln is made to define his position. If it be true that Mr. Lincoln is in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia and of the slave trade there, he is very unfortunate in this later manifesto of his opinions; for, ten years after the introduction of that bill, we find him declaring, in so many words,- In relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, I have my mind made up. I should be exceedingly glad to see elavery abolished there. I believe that Congress possesses onstitutional power to do it. Well, then, if Congress possess the constitutional power, why hesitate On what account does he defer it? For some reason, surely. 'Yet, as a member of Congress, I should not, with my present views, be in favor of endeavoring to abolish it, (and 'endeavoring 'is italicised, unless it should be upon these conditions: first, that the abolition should be gradual; second, that it should be on a vote of a majority of the qualified voters of the District; third, that compensation should be made to the unwilling voters.' It has remained for the Republican party, I think, to furnish the first instance of submitting to thieves and rogues what kind of legislation they preferred. I never heard of a

that new anomaly in our national jurisprudence. Now, I ask this audience, I ask my friend, Mr. Wilson, is that to be set up in his behalf?-is that the best defence you can make of him ?- because, if it is, you had better leave it to brother Mellen and the like of him. Those were the conditions under which he was willing to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

Democrat going that far. I think it has remained for

the candidate of the Republican party to introduce

Then, again, in regard to the other interrogatory," (in reference to the question of the abolition of the A. Douglas drove Mr. Lincoln, when they were canfour presidential candidates in the field. I suppose slave trade between the different States,) I can truly (vassing Illinois, two years ago, into the very closest newer, I have not given any pledge in regard to it. It is a subject to which I have not given that mature consideration that would make me feel authorized to state a position so as to hold myself bound to it. I wonder if he has ever thought about the commerce n other articles! Here is the question of the slave rade between the States, an abomination, I suppose, without a parallel any where under heaven, and yet we are told by this candidate of the Republican party. that he has not given the subject that consideration which enables him to give an opinion by which he would be willing to be bound! 'In other words that question has never been prominently before me, to induce me to investigate whether we really have the constitutional power to do it.' Would it not be well for the Republican party to send their candidate some good law school three years, and let him study jurisprudence and the science of government? He is not quite certain about the traffic between the States in human beings. I suppose he has no difficulty in regard to the traffic in cotton, and sugar, and rice, and sobseco, even-I suppose his mind is fully made up on that—I scarcely ever saw a Western man who had any doubt upon that subject—(laughter) but here is a question of the traffic in human beings, and he has not studied that subject sufficiently to be able to have any opinion about it! .'I must say. able to have any opinion about it: 'I must say, however,' (and I want you to hear this,) 'that if I should be of opinion that Congress does possess the constitutional power, I should still not be in favor of the exercise of that power, unless upon some conservative principle, akin to what I have said in rela-tion to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. (Laughter.) Now, Lace before me a vast concourse of intelligent-looking men and women. I concourse or intengent-locating men and women.

doubt not a large majority of the men present are
members and zealous supporters of the Republican
have the distinct avowal that he will be something
party. In giving your suffrages, gentlemen, for more than the platform, namely, that 'if a Territory Abraham Lincoln, did you expect you were voting for such doctrines, and such doubts, as I have here read? But I have not quite done reading. I will trouble you but for a mement. Our friend, Mr. Garrison read one resolution from the Republican platform permit me to read one other passage from it: 'That the maintenance, inviolate, of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power upon which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion, by an armed force, of any State or territory, so matter under solar pretest, as assessed for class. Did you suppose in voting for Abraham Lincoln, that you were going to rote john Brown, the 'gravest of criminals'! Because, if as, God have compassion on you! The gravest of crimes' was the set of John Brown—our only have of the nineteenth contrary! The poor old contury, as Carlyis would say, had plodded on three-score years without in hero, and without one heroic cit, and I, for one, was beginning to despair of our country ever producing a hero, in the popular assess of the term 'hero, —for soval heroism is a quality too sablines for the percention of the generation; and so concede to our friend Wilson that he had stated the platform accurately; but I only wanted to show that I don't a hero, and without to decree him the gravest of criminals, by its elevation to the Presidential chair of Abraham Lincoln of Illinois. Did you mean to do it? Does Henry Wilson believe

ham Lincoln, hope to vote for anti-slavery. You have been assured here to-day, that you would be voting for anti-slavery ultimately, if not immediately, in voting for him. I stand here to-day to give it as my deliberate opinion, that in voting for Abraham Lincoln, you as affectually vote for alayery as you would in voting for Stephen A. Douglas; and the mason I say no is because I have here the record of Mr. Lincoln himself upon all these subjects, and if there he veally any difference between him and Stephen A. Douglas, his giftet last year in Ohic, and his effort the present year, so far as I have seen, seen to be to make it so apparent as possible that there is no essential difference between him and the Democratic candidates.

That you committed 'a grave crime'? God forbid I should charge him thus. I know that when summoned before Mr. Racon's senatorial inquisition, he rather ahrank from testimony which I think his ann. furty years hance—if the bright-looking boy lives—will be very sarry to my his father forgot to give. There were accurate abampions of the Republican party summoned to the izer to testify what they know; and one testified, 'I know set the man'; and is mild saw him in an ina, and she said, 'Then surely must have been with him, for thy spoush betrayeth those. But he began to curse and awear, asying, I know not the man'. And many a cock has crowed since, but I have seen no bitter weeping over the sin. (Laughter and applicates.) Think you. Mr. Chairto be to make it se apparent as possible that there is no essential difference between him and the Demo-cratic candidates.

Now, Mr. Chairman, on the first day of Pebruary last, Senator Seward, of New York, made a speech in the Senate of the United States, which, after a careful comparison of its various features and sentiments with Daniel Webster's bid for the Presidency, ten years before, on the 7th of Merch, I must say, I think it suffers in the comparison; and I should like to see the Republican to-day who would stand up in the city of Washington; and make one utterance that Daniel Webster made in that speech. Mr. Seward's grand object and aim seemed to me, on the first of Pebruary, utterly to deny the doctrine of an 'irre-

pressible conflict' between the North and the South.

He even went so far as to disclaim the word 'alsvery'—as cautious as the Constitution itself, and surely that is a height of caution that has never be and he could trust him to any extent'! Think of fore been quite equalled-never, certainly, exceeded, that! The Republican party brands him as a crim-I remember that, a good many years ago, Abbott inal, but the Governor of Virginia says he could trust him to any extent ! Put it on record. And there the record of the brave old man. I wish there were a telegraph between here and North Elia, that those who have gathered there to-day might know that the old man is not forgotten. But, fortunately, there is a telegraph between me and where the old man's spirit rests, and he knows all about it.

Now, our friend Wilson's record is not quite what wish it were. I wish he would come to the platform, and tell me what he meant by a passage in one of his speeches in Congress. He usually speaks to the purpose, and if his is not the polished elequence of Everett, which amounts to nothing, it is generally that kind of aledge-hammer dealing with facts which amounts to every thing. But, here is a slight exception to his usual idelity, and I should like to know what is meant by t; for, if I mistake not, he is going to put our friend Garrison in the same category with John Brown, and call him 'the gravest of criminals,' for he proposes to hang' whoseever lays hands on the Union, North or South, and 'send his name down to posterity, stained with the doom of a traitor.' I don't believe you want to hang Mr. Garrison, any more than you wanted to hang John Brown. I apprehend that Senator Wilson, if he were High Sheriff of the District of Columbia or Grand Executioner in Chief of the country, would hire somebody to put the halter round our friend Garrison's neck, if he was to be hung. To be sure, he has not laid hands upon this Union, but I am mightily afraid that what he has done induced John Brown to do it, and therefore he might be hung as particeps criminis. I sm very sure I should give my vote for it, if I was upon the jury. There is no Republican here who means any such thing. . Honest old Abe,' the man whom you are talking about runing into the Presidency on that not very dignified vehicle, a rail, he may mean it; and I think, according to his doctrines, that is the proper vehicle on which he should ride; and if our friend Wilson would carry one end of it, I would the other. (Laughter.) I have not referred to the passage that Mr. Wilson

read from the Chicago platform, but I will, for a mo-

ment. It is true that the declaration which Mr. Garri-

son read is contained in that platform, but the misfor-

tune is that with such a platform as that, you should have nominated Abraham Lincoln. It is not your platform of which I complain, in that particular, but t is of your candidate; and inasmuch as the President, if it be Lincoln, is likely enough to be a little more than James Buchanan said he should be-(for you know he said he should be nothing but the platform, and I am sure he told only the truth)-it is important we should know what he is going to be; and, fortunately for us, and fortunately for you, if you are honest men, and want to know the truth, I can tell you what he is, as differing from the platform to which our friend Garrison called your attention. Stephen corners, I admit, and I should be sorry to hold him responsible for every thing that the little giant wrung out of him; for he was not as fortunate in that pilgrimage as Bunyan's 'Christian' was, in having a 'Greatheart' to overcome the giant's, for the little giant was too much for him, without any 'Greatheart.' You heard Mr. Douglass say, this morning-and he is good authority—that the little giant has no heart at all. Here is what Mr. Lincoln said on the question of slave Perritory: 'Mr. Douglas complains that I do not fully answer the question. If I have the sense to omprehend, and the sense to answer, I have done so, fairly.' Well, now, if he have the sense and judgment to comprehend, I suppose I can understand him when I read what he says: 'The Judge says I do not declare that I would, in any event, vote for the admission of a slave State into the Union.' There, you see, is where Judge Douglas drove him. I admit it was s close contest; but then, these are not times, as our friend Garrison said at the close of his remarks, these are not times for compromise, and we must be willing to meet the closest, strictest and severests tests,-to go down, if need be, into the lion's den and into the flery furnace. 'If I have been fairly reported heretofore, he will see that I gave an explicit answer to that question. I did not merely say that I would dislike to be put to the test, but I said clearly, if I were put to the test, and a Territory from which slavery had been excluded should present herself, with a Constitution sanctioning slavery, a most extraordinary thing, and not likely to happen,—I do not see how I could svoid voting for her admission. ('Hear, hear.') That is Mr. Lincoln, not the platform; and I hope he will be rather more, if he is any thing, than James Buchanan, who said he would be no longer James more than the platform, namely, that 'if a Territory from which slavery has been excluded —mark that! - by set of Congress or otherwise, shall apply for admission with a slaveholding Constitution, I see not how I could withhold my vote. Mr. Fowcas. I think you misconstrue the plat

form. Is there any thing in the platform in relation to the exclusion of a State, pro-slavery or otherwise? I think there is nothing. It has reference only to the

Mn. Pillanuay. The platform reads, I think.

rom my good friend, Mr. Powier; he they co

willing to submit that question to you—a ballot is no a party was worthy of countenance and support? more nor less than the utterance of a declaration But, Mr. Chairman, the community is so entirely which you are willing to defend, and that, consequently, on the same belt with your ballot-box, you that the great mass of the people believe that a parhave hung, also, your cartridge-box, and that your ty which is actually pledged to support slavery whe is the specie redemption. Well, then, two millions of fugitive slaves, and to put down every slave insurre millions of men-not women. You can tax them, but you don't let them vote where the money shall go; for what John Browns it shall rear scafcan tax them to rear scaffolds, but you do not ask them what John Browns shall dangle upon them. For, be it known to you, it was the Republicanism of marines, brought up from Old Point Comfort-the only comfortable point that Virginia has, and that only comfortable because your marines are there to protect of conduct would seem to warrant. her. No, you tax the women, and then hang their husbands and their brothers for doing deeds that will ting a fact which occurred in our New England Antipurchase for them the kingdom of heaven, or heaven is not worth possessing. Two millions of men-not boys; for the youngest voter must be over twentyone. Two millions of men!-the mightiest army ever marshaled under ancient conqueror or modern usurper! Two millions of men!-twice the army with which Xerxes invaded Greece, and conquered wherever he went; four times the army that Bonaparte led into the field, before whose flery breath Smoleska melted away, and Moscow, with all her rising to his feet, said, in his broken voice-perhaps grandeur, was known no more! Two millions of even more broken than mine- Before the meeting admen, sworn and pledged on that Chicago pletform, journs, I wish to make a few remarks in relation to that John Brown was one of the gravest criminals' that ever died by the halter. Mr. Chairman, that is not what these Republicans cheered when Senator Wilson stood here, to-day. Oh, if Senator Wilson would only go through the State preaching that doctrine, and then go to Washington, and preach it there! But then, that is asking too much of human nature; all things, and desperately wicked," you find, in the -it is asking impossibilities. Senator Sumner has proved how little and how much can safely be said in

Now let me say one word, and I will stop. After ill, it is not of your candidates, nor yet of your platform, that I complain. You have made a League with these tyrants, and they are cowards but for you. John Brown proved that. With eighteen men, and five of these connecting links with the brute creation,' he invaded and conquered Virginia, the mother of Presidents, and birth and burial place of Washington. With three-and-twenty men it was accoun plished. Some said there was a cow as a supporter; that I deny; the cow did not come until afterwards like Blucher after the victory was won. (Laughter.) You, by your Union, saved Virginia, and then murdered noble John Brown.

No, Mr. Chairman, my complaint is, that these Republicans are slaveholders, and what matters it to the four millions of slaves whether Stephen A. Douglas or Abraham Lincoln sign the death-warrant of God's minister sent for their deliverance? It seems to me that, were I a slave, I should rather you would keep, while the fellowship and covenant last, your vilest men at the head of this great conspiracy. It seems to me, while deeds so devilish are to be done, the blacker devil you get to do them, the better. When Bully Brooks was cudgelling to death, almost, Charles Sumner, two Wardens in your State Prison were just about to be murdered by two convicts. The indignation of the Commonwealth turned hotly against those two poor fellows, and you made haste to hang them. I told the Commonweath, as far as I could make my voice heard, that I thought it fitter you should sentence them to six years in the Senate of the United States. With such work to do as the hanging of John Browns, the imprisoning of Hyatts, and the other abominations, which slavery is constantly requiring, if you have any worse men than Henry Wilson-and I think you have-in God's name, keep Wilson at home the next six years, and send them! And if you can find a viler man than Lincoln, elect him to the Presidency for the next four years, and double his salary, and then he will work too cheap.

(Laughter and applause.) But, Mr. Chairman, this is too serious a matter about which to trifle, and I close, therefore, with this serious consideration. When you give your ballots for Abraham Lincoln, you vote for the Commander-in-Chief of that great army of two millions of men. Mr. Wilson's own speech in the Senate, ple hang whatever John Brown or Garrison shall lay hands on this glorious Union. Now, if you can go from this meeting, and vote for Lincoln, why, then, go! I am sure your blood will not be found in my kirts! (Loud applause.)

SPEECH OF ABBY KELLEY POSTER. Mu. CHAIRMAN, As there is a doubt in so minds as to whether the Republican perty is pledged by its platform, or otherwise, to exclude alavery from the States, I wish Mr. Wilson would give us his interpretation of that platform; but, se he interpreted it at my elbow just now, I will say that he does not claim that the Republican party is pledged to vote against the admission of new slave States, but, on the contrary, that they are at liberty to do so or not, ciety have held, that of the two parties, the Republi-can party was more dengerous than the Democrat-te, and I wish, in a word, to show why I so regard it. The difference between the two parties, as we have Japanes heard it expounded here, is this—the one party is America heard it expounded here, is this—the one party is placed against the recognition of slavery on territory where it does not exist, while that territory is under their control of the Pederal Government; the other of the Demogratic party) has it alone, and allows it of exist. Yery well. Now, I take a familiar illustration, I suppose you are all temperance people, and I submit to you, therefore, that if there was a service of the field, standing on the ground that they could legalize and defend the sale of ardent spirits all over the State, or all over the country, whether of the sale of rum, would deceive authory, or draw that should make every Southern vessel coming into our ports ride thirty-nine days at quarantine—
into our ports ride thirty-nine days at quarantine
into our ports ride thirty-nine days at quarantine
into our ports ride thirty-

ody, imbued with the love of temperance, into nybody, impuse who there is enother party, a large to ranks? But, suppose there is enother party, a large take temperance ground, the language that way, if he thinks it proper—he may be right: I was only, for the sake of the argument, conceding to Mr. Wilson just what he claimed, and white leading men of influence make strong temperance. But the fact is here, that whatever the platform says, when you vote for Mr. Lincolm, you will for a man who says, and has said more than once, as I can used from this book, that he cases not how, if you of the nation's time in showing, by statistics, that it is a curse, physically, commercially, morelly, intellectuation or any interferom the control of the nation's time in showing, by statistics, that it is a curse, physically, commercially, morelly, intellectuation or any interferom the curse of the nation's time in showing, by statistics, that it is a curse, physically, commercially, morelly, intellectuations are all the curse of the nation's time in showing. But there is another party, a large number of whose members take temperance ground, and whose leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperance are also leading men of influence make strong temperan as I can used from this book, that he 'wes not how, if
we gayn Territory, we can refuse to admit it, even as
a steecholding State."

Mr. Chairman, I should have stopped a good while
ago, only that you all looked at me just as if you
wanted to know what I had to say, and I have gone
on. This is the difference between Mr. Lincoln
and the platform; and this, too, is the difference between Mr. Lincoln and that kind of anti-stavery
which our friend Wilson so nobly advocated and you which our friend Wilson so nobly advocated and you country, where it now exists; but, forecoth, it will so bravely cheered. I rose to correct your mistake; I hope I have done it, or at any rate, that I shall, people may go sometime, and establish themselves, The other day, Horsen Greeley, or some one in the New York Tribuse, said, 'We gave 1,400,000 rotes for John C. Fremont; but to elect our candidate next thing perfectly abourd. I do not believe there is a November, we must cast two willions of hellow. November, we must cast two millions of ballots, temperance man so utterly stuitified as to be deceived that I 'Two millions of ballots.' And what ed by such a party. Do you? Does any body bedoes a ballot moun? If I understand it-and I am lieve that any temperance man would say that such

But, Mr. Chairman, the community is so entirely blinded, so utterly stultified by the missma of slavery. ballot is but the paper currency, of which your bullet, it exists, in fifteen States of the Union, to give up men in the field, with Abraham Lincoln as commen in the field, with Abraham Lincoln as comis pledged not to allow it to exist in the new terriford save you! You won't let women vote! I

tories; and therefore I feel that the Republican party
blame you not, if you mean to elect men like Abe
Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. Two alayery feeling, and a great desire that slavery should be abolished; and therefore I regard it as more dangerous by far than the Democratic party, which defolds, or for what Thaddeus Hyatta it shall build ceives nobody. I am sorry that people can be dejails in Washington. You can tax them to build the ceived by such a party, but that they are, I feel that jails, but you do not sak them who shall go in. You no one can question; because, if they are not deceived, if the men who sit before me are not deceived, if they go into the Republican party with their eyes wide open, seeing that the party is pledged and the country that hung John Brown. It was your sworn to all this iniquity, they are worse than I really believed them to be. I truly believe that they have more anti-slavery spirit and feeling than their laxity

> I will close my remarks, Mr. Chairman, by rela-Slavery Convention some twelve years ago, when Seth Sprague, Sen .- ' Pather Sprague '-sat in the chair now occupied by one who is worthy to wear his mantle. It was at the time when Gen. Taylor had been nominated by the Whigs, and there had been a conflict as to the 'choice of evils' - whether he should be voted for as President, as the least of two evils. or the Democratic candidate, who was claimed to be less anti-slavery than Gen. Taylor; and ' Father Sprague,' the topic under discussion: "Of two evils, choose the least." In plain parlance, it means, "Of two devils, choose the least." I choose to take neither; for I have found, in an experience of more than three score years and ten, that when you choose, as you think, the least of two devils, he is so "deceitful above long run, you have got the biggest.' And, Mr. Chairman, when Taylor came to his seat in the Presidential chair, and the experiment of the administration of the 'least of two devils' was under pretty good headway, I asked our dear friend David Lee Child, who had made a speech advocating his election, if he remembered the remarks of Father Sprague, and said he-I distinutly remember them, and I feel the force of them; for of those two devils. I am sure that Martin Van Buren, in the long run, would have proved infinitely less than John Tyler."

So. Mr. Chairman, for these reasons, as well as for other reasons, I say that the Republican party, which now appears to be the 'little devil,' will prove itself, in the long run, to be the greater of the two; and those who vote for him to-day may feel as David Lee Child felt two years after he made the speech in favor of the choice of the smallest devil. (Applause.)

THE PRESIDENT. One or two of the speakers have Wilson, a Senator of the United States, should he venture into one-half of this country, and there express the plain sentiments of love of liberty which he has to-day expressed. We all know that is perfectly true; and we also know, that even the native-born inhabitants of those slave States are not permitted to express an opinion in the least degree hostile to slavery, without thereby endangering their lives, if not forfeiting them and forfeiting their liberty. We have this day, in this meeting, a most marked proof of this truth. A most excellent and estimable man, whom many of you have already heard-whose lot was cast in a slaveholding country, who had lived there all his life, who was a preacher of the Gospel-who had ventured to express some opinion hostile to slavery. and had actually dared to purchase a book which he wished to possess,—a copy of Helper's 'Impending Crisis,—was for these crimes seized and imprisoned and indicted, and was kept for many months in a loathsome dungeon, at the imminent risk of his life, and is at this moment under heavy bonds, which he must raise to free his bondsmen, or else return and spend his life in that doubthsome dungeon. You know, of course, to whom I refer, -Rev. DANIEL Worrs, of North Carolins; and I am sure you will give him a warm greeting.

Rev. Mr. Women stepped upon the platform, and was heartily cheered. He declined to speak, however, on account of the lateness of the hour, merely stating that, if life and health were spared, he hoped pledged on the Chicago platform to maintain invio-late the rights of the States, and, in the language of to have the opportunity of addressing those whom he dged to saw before him in their respective towns, and laying before them the facts connected with his case.

SPEECH OF C. L. REMOND. CHARLES LENOX REMOND was then introduced, and briefly addressed the audience. He commenced by expressing the hope that the meeting would extend to their friend and brother, H. Ford Douglass, of Illinois, so invitation to leave that negro-hating and dis-franchising State, and make his home in Massachusetts; and then remarked that he differed from al-most everybody in regard to the Union, the Constitution, and the Pourth of July. As he came through the streets of Boston that morning, he saw Irishmen Scotchmen, Germans, all expest in their patriotic manifestations; and within a few hours, the Japanese embassy had left our country, who had been honored as they see fit. That is Mr. Wilson's interpretation. by the creations of the American people, in Washing-Once more. There is a difference of opinion as to ton, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York; and yet the injury to the anti-slavery cause by the Republican every one knew that, like Mr. Douglass and himself, party, as compared with the Democratic party. I they were colored men; and if Mr. Douglass might have held, and some others of the Anti-Slavery Sobe enslaved to-day, and he (Mr. R.) distranchised, on secount of their color, he saked if the American peo-ple had not proved themselves more than knaves ple had not proved themselves more than known hypocrities and cowards—in their treatment of colored Japanese embassy, and in their treatment of colored Americans? He felt that they were called upon to

every slaveholder and every spologist for slavery via erosses the line of the old Bay State. (Applane) SPRECH OF STEPHEN 8. POSTER SPERCH OF STREET then took the pistfor, to occupy the few moments that yet remained before the departure of the cars. He said, in submuce: I was very deeply interested in the reach of my friend Parker Pillabury. It seems to me that is my friend Parage logio was irresistible, and I cannot but think the h logic was it carried all hearts with him is his g. existion of the character and sims and probable position of the Republican party. There is no was a conviction here. I have listened to him again as conviction nere. again, and a sudiences who listen to him, and the friends who utter similar sentiments. But comes back the question, What shall we do? I fad nobody that defends the Republican party to day, Mr. Wilson does not intimate that if you put the reins of the government into the hands of the h publican party, that party will free the sleen mor that it will throw an influence abroad over the country favorable to liberty. Nobody justice his p. ecunity in the Republican ranks, and every boyle there, or in a worse position, only as a choice of sale There is not a man in Massachusetts who will a There is not a man the Republican party occupie the

tempt to prove that right, and is capable of bing defended on the ground of absolute morality. Every body knows and admits that its position is a compamise position. But, then, the question come up, What are you going to do?—It is that or aching.
We have got to take the Republican party, or she fall our hands and do nothing. That is the reason people support that party as they do. It is by this method of reasoning that they quiet their consistent in a od or responsibility for this the responsibility for this quiet of the popular conscience rests with this platform. It is because of the fact that we have pointed out to the people no other mode of action. We an called a 'do-nothing Society'; and we are a 'do nothing Society, practically. My friend, Mr. Sanborn, said he was tired of tall,

and I was glad to hear him say it. I know that then is a power in talk, and talk will overturn the work; but it is talk which points to, and results in acies. The difficulty is, our anti-slavery is all negative. We say to the people, 'Cease to do evil '-and there we stop; we fail to show them how to do well. My friend Garrison said, it is our business to reform

public sentiment. I admit it—that is exactly the thing. But what is it that needs reforming? It is simply this. The slave has no liberty in this county, because he is outlawed. We have never taught the people how to put him under the protection of law. That is our great mistake. We have taught then how not to enclave him, but not how to protect him. The great business of the American Anti-Slaver 80ciety is to teach the people, who are the governor of the country, how to govern it. That is what we have failed to do. Merr support the Republican party as the best thing they can do. A few of us are cogned in a movement to teach them, so that they shall not be misled, and show them 'a more excellent way.' h is to this movement that I wish to ask your attention. Reduce the Constitution to practice; hencely carry out its provisions; and under it, proclaim liberty throughout all the land, to all the inhabitants thereof."

The time for adjournment having now fully come, the large company hastened to the railroad, and took the cars for their several homes, rejoicing in a day well and happily spent, and in the faith that something had been done to speed the coming of that true Independence Day,' which may worthily be commemorated with 'bonfires and illuminations, the ringing of bells and the pealing of cannon."

AMERICAN SLAVERY, CHARLES SUMNER AND THE LONDON TIMES.

DUBLIN, 35 Eccles-st., 19th June, 1860. To the Editor of the Dublin News :

DEAR SIR-Whenever the Times discusses a moral question, one can seldom read the essay without feeling of loathing, so utterly regardless is that great public leader of these eternal principles of right which the moralist should ever keep in view when he steps forward as a teacher of the people. And it is not a little disparaging to the character of the English people to see that such a guide holds an high a rank in their literature. Perhaps there is nowhere to be found greater ability than characteroftener prostituted to the very worst of purpos Even in the columns of the Times, it would be difficult to point out an article more descring of reprobation, or which should elicit stronger feelings of indignation from every true friend of librity every lover of justion the wide world over-than in leader of yesterday, in reference to a speech recently delivered in condemnation of that system of slaves, which curses his country, by that noble hearts man, Charles Summer, who, after many year of bodily debility, caused by the ruffianly attack of a slaveholder, has been restored to health, and is one more able to take his place in the Legislativ Hall of his country, and there again stand forth at the neowed—the undaunted—advocate of universiliberty, who can see in the colored man, a being created with powers of mind and body like his even. and equally entitled with himself to 'life, librty, and the pursuit of happiness.' Because Mr. Senner has had the manliness, notwithstanding his m membrance of the sorrows he has suffered because of his advocacy of their cause, and in his hour of renewed vigor to remember the ensired once mor, and, in the presence of the wretched ensired, and in the presence of the wretched ensirer, to pour forth words of burning indignation, and in utterance of fervid eloquence, his abborrence of that vile system which disgraces his country, and not only enchains the colored man, but which abs places a padlock on the lips of his white brother, and limits his freedom of action also; because Mr. Summer has done this, the Times can only see bless. Summer has done this, the Three can only condemnation is he in his noble oration—has only condemnation for the language used—and has the daring effrontery to say, "We must, in the name of English abolitionism at least, protest against these loolish and vindictive harangues." I hope English abolitionism is of firmer mould than to endorse such a shameful is of firmer mould than to endorse such a shameful in the same of the s sentiment as this. If one line of some sympathy with Mr. Sumner, in his worthy labors to free list country from the great blot which mars ber institutions, found a place in this cold cassy to which with Mr. Sumner, in his worthy labors to free last country from the great blot which mars ber institutions, found a place in this cold essay to which am referring, some excuse might be offered for its criticisms of the severe words in which this deeply outraged mans gave vent to his long pent-op feetings; but nothing of the kind marks this cold, this unfeeling leader, in Rogland's great journal. Not one word of sympathy in the sentiment of one who stood boldly forward as the advocate of crusted humanity. How could Mr. Sumner, or any other mans who felt as a man ought to feel, when spelling of such an outrage on our common nainer, is alsvery is, speak in any language than that of burning indignation? Is it by soft and honied work that so great a wrong is to be righted? No editer knows better, how to use the language of indignation than he of the Times; pity it is, that he draws it to sustain the wrong-doer, both at home such abroad, and to place difficulties in the way of those who are laboring to banish slavery and oppression from the carth. The colored man, whether is America or in the West Indies, finds in his either ness in his cause or anxiety about his fate, or at the care of the carth of t rese in his cause or anxiety about his fate, or at times his open enemy, giving him not a shadow of hope that he shall ever rise beyond the condition of a home. a hower of wood and a drawer of water

mothing short of this.

Would that every Irishman felt and acted that the Then, indeed, would our country rise to honor among the nations.

JAMES HAUGHTON.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS. BOSTON, JULY 20, 1860.

TWESTY-EIGHTH CONGREGATIONAL SO-CIETY OF BOSTON.

On Sunday, the 15th inst., (the last before the usual summer vacation,) a very large audience salembled at the Music Hall to hear the excellent lecture bled at the Works, Raq., of New York, on Modern

On the preceding Sunday, a cloudy, unpleasan day, when only about fifteen hundred people were present in the Music Hall, the correspondent of the New York Observer was there, hoping to see, but depermined at all events to report, the nakedness of the land. It seemed as if he had been providentially diand there to hear a truth particularly suited to his ess, for, early in the discourse, the speaker, alluding to the calumnies always put in circulation by the priesthood against reforms and reformers, said that, in the time of Jesus and the spostles, just such stories vere told about them in the Terusalem Courier and the Corinth Observer. Without waiting to hear more the correspondent left, but in such a state of confusion that he could not trim his falsehoods even into tolerable phusibility for the Observer; and thus it came to pas that the lecturer's name and subject were as far isstated as the size of his audience, to the readers of that pious sheet; the correspondent informing them that Mr. Hayward lectured on 'The Supremacy of Heal Forces over their Organization, to some three handred persons, who were further stated to be about all that remain of Mr. Parker's actual followers since

Due notice will be given, in the papers, of the recommencement of services in the Music Hall about the middle of September. In the mean time, it will not be strange if the Observer takes occasion, from the intermission, to declare the Society dishanded.

The following felicitous tribute was paid to the memory of THEODORE PARKER by GEORGE W. Curris, Esq., at the close of his lecture on Sunday last at Music Hall :-

As I end this discourse, I am of course thinking of what you are thinking of, the man who stood in this place, and whose whole life was an act of faith in the doctrine of private judgment. Since Roger Williams preached in the old Colony of Massachusetts Bay that the government had no right to inquire whether or not a citizen believed in God, since William Ellery Channing petitioned for the unconditional paydon of a man who had been sentenced to prison in the city of Boston in denying the existence of God, upon the simple ground, in each case, not of sympathy with the opinion, but of the absolute right of religious liberty, -no man in the world has more bravely and proudly undicated that right than he who has made this hall precious in your memories forever. The Colony of Massachusetts Bay sent Roger Williams out into the wild forests, among wild men and beasts; the city of Boston indignantly protested against Dr. Channing's petition, and the Governor of Massachusetts refused its prayer; and here, in the same city, the cloud of contumely which hovered over the head of Theodore Parker would have harmed and hidden him, if his heaven-tipped virtue had not dissipated it and passed its lightning harmless into the ground, you know better than I can say.

When I remember, under the exterior of the farmer's son, those soft graces that made nobility; when I reflect how his days and powers and opportunities were never wasted, but only too profusely spent; how the hearts of young men in the land, looking for light, turned to him, as flowers to the sun; how he strengthened moral purpose in this country; how he stimulated honest thought: how he encouraged free speech; how plainly he taught that love to man meant love to him whom the law deprives of all right, equally with him who makes and declares the law; and how he scorned the pliant and brilliant Judases who betray Christ in humanity with a kiss,-I do not wonder that his name shone in other lands; and ought we to be surprised that it was obscured at home?

Old Cotton Mather said that Roger Williams a wind-mill in his head; old Hubbard, of Ipswich, declared he had a fly-blown imagination. So an ecclesiastical body near by prayed the Lord to close the mouth of your minister; and in his good mercy he has closed it, but only as the Arabian fruit closes after the precious seed is dropped.

Theodore Parker was the intellectual child of Channing. Only four years before the South Boston sermon was preached, Dr. Channing had written these words: 'As to human favor, I feel more and more that it must be given up. If I know Christianity, it is so at war with the present condition of society that it cannot be spoken or acted out without giving great

Of a robust and gladiatorial nature, how gladly the young hero accepted the great debate with human wrong! He leaped into the lists, and though his Ephesus was called Boston, the contest was sharp and life-long.

Friends, friends, not the orators of perfumed phrase not the aneakers of adroit avoidance, have consecrated this beautiful hall: but he who taught here that religion is a life, not a ceremony; he whose opulent and vehement mind beat out truth, as with the incessant blows of a trip-hammer, fitting it alike to the sternest and sweetest duties of life; he who preached and lived in this city that eternal truth of God which was before Abraham, and shall outlast the world.

O friend and teacher! O loving heart, large brain open hand and tireless foot of charity, Vale, vale, and

PROCEEDINGS OF THE TENTE NATIONAL WOMAN' RIGHTS CONVENTION—held at the Cooper Institute, New York City, May 10th and 11th, 1860.

These proceedings make a handsome pamphlet 100 octavo pages, which, though somewhat late in its appearance, is as fresh and valuable in its contents as though published two months ago. We earnestly commend it to the candid attention and close perusal of ell those who are interested in the great problem of the world's redemption, and in seeing the institutions of this country shaping themselves in conformity with the rights of human nature, without regard to accidental differences, as laid down in the Declara tion of Independence. Especially do we urge upon women, whose cause it so ably espouses, the duty of consulting its pages, and arming themselves with the facts and arguments it presents, so that they may intelligently maintain their ground against all as-

The pemphlet contains the speeches made by the following persons, as phonographically reported by Mr. J. M. W. Yerrinton, who, as an accurate and skilful reporter, has no superior :—Ernestine L. Rose J. Elizabeth Jones, Elizabeth Cody Stanton, Antonette Brown Blackwell, Mary Grew, (a constellation of gifted women,) and Rev. Beriah Green, Rev. Samuel Longfellow, Hon. E. D. Culver, Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. For sale at the Anti-Slavery Office, 221 Washing-

ton street, Boston. Price 25 cents.

A PURCHASED LIBERTON. The scurrilous, cantin defaustory article which we have placed in the Refere of Oppression, from the Lawrence (Mass.) Sentinel, in reference to the lectures we recently delivered in that place, was written, we are info by the Postmaster of Lawrence of profligate pander to the present corrupt national administration. The to the present corrupt matter.

LETTER PROM MRS. PRANCES D. GAGE-THE LATE THEODORE PARKER.

In the little town of Carbondale, in Southern Illinois, familiarly known as Egypt', where abuse of him by the masses—where his philanthro-py would be christened fanaticism, and his freedom of thought infidelity—I have received the news of his death, and read the kind words spoken of him by and have dropped my tears of sympathy for his loss

Mr. Parker was then thought by his frie much improved in health, and he was so full of life and energy, making every hour so available to himself and others, that it was almost impossible for a

over the beautiful roads that wind there—the sugar estates, or up the mountain sides always returning loaded with treasures from field or wood, for analysis or inspection; leaves of trees, flowers, shrubs, shells, plants, fruits, seeds, or insects; all which were closely examined, and placed, if thought worthy, in his herbarium or cabinet, to be sent back to Boston, His hardest work seemed to be to rest, and all his leisure appeared to be taken upon compulsion. Reeding, writing, walking, and talking to those about him, taking observations and gathering facts—he was the pointed, who reported through its chairman a serie busiest of us all. How could we feel that such an one was standing beside his own grave?

The great problem of Human Liberty, and the capability of the colored man to take care of himself and supply his own wants, being solved on this beautiful island, interested Mr. Parker deeply. Every new fact giving evidence of progress, in these people, so lately slaves, was to him a source of great joy. I shall never forget with what enthusiasm he spoke of those things, and of the good men and women engaged in the work of ameliorating the physical, and elevating the moral and social condition of those who, eleven years before, were slaves to the hardest of

At times, he seemed exalted above life and all its cares and pains, and looking with his far-seeing eve back to our own country with the burning hope warming his heart that a time might come when the down-trodden race of our 'South' might be emancipated, and a true humanity take them by the hand, and give them help and hope for the future with the glorious boon of liberty. At such times, his scathing rebukes of such men, high in place and power, who, in the time of need, faint and fail, who compromise, or

Bend the cringing knee, That thrift may follow fawning.

was terrible. Brave and unflinching himself, where principles were at stake, he could not pardon or forgive those who he felt had knowingly sold their birthright of truth and power for a mess of pottage. Why should he? Whenever he was able to converse, the company gathered round him as one inspired, and listened to his great thoughts, which fell like precious pearls from his lips. In these conversations, we had numerous opportunities to notice his gentleness and tenderness of heart.

If some one told a tale of a poor slave's fate under the hand of a hard master, or of some generous deed or noble self-denial, Mr. Parker would weep as easily as the most sensitive woman. One day, he attempted to tell a story of awful oppression. Suddenly his voice ceased. I looked up from my sewing; his handkerchief had sought his eyes; he rose abruptly, and, almost sobbing, suddenly left the room. When he returned, he said, apologetically, with a smile, 'A sick man or a fool should never attempt to tell an affecting story'-and, taking up a new theme, went on cheerily with his discourse.

Visiting the home of a Dane, who lived upon one of the mountains, we found there a volume of Theodore Parker's sermons, which the Dane and his beautiful and accomplished wife both greatly admired. We told them that Mr. P. was at the other end of the island. Their astonishment was only equalled by their pleasure, and they resolved to ride fifteen they said) because they believed in all that to him seemed truth, but because of his great power and boldness of thought. They wished to see the man

who had given them so many new ideas. It was astonishing to see how people hung upon his words, and devoured his thoughts. But why do I a puzzled Western editor) will relieve her of the write all this? Because, in this part of the world, I find no one to talk to who can sympathize with me as a personal acquaintance of Mr. Parker. None of and printed,my household home had the privilege of knowing

It was not Mr. Parker's theology that I so much admired-it was Mr. P. himself-the man who saw humanity above all creeds and doctrines, and the immutable love of justice and mercy above all human enactment-a man true to himself and his own high convictions of his duty to man and God.

It was at the close of one of the magnificent tropical days of April, about 4 o'clock in the afternoon when we bade farewell to the party, standing at the extremity of a narrow board pier, hurrying over the sea, in the town of Fredericatad, Santa Cruz. We five stood there together, bound by the ties of common interest in the great reforms of the day, more than by those of country. In a few moments, two of us would be separated from all that had interest in us or our thought, and the three would also be alone. While we waited, great words of hope and encouragement fell from lips now silent in this world-There was not a cloud over all the sky, and the setting sun tinged with scarlet and gold the dancing waves beyond, and the green mountain sides above, and coral sands below, gave every hus of the rainbow to the still waters near the shore. Mr. Parker spoke of the beauty all around us,

· Where every prospect pleases, And only man is vile,

with emphasis and emotion. As I gave him my hand to say farewell, I could not suppress my tears. God bless you! said Mr. P. 'If we live, we shall meet again-either here or there'-and as he spoke the there, he pointed aloft to the bright glowing sky, and his eyes, just relieved of their great tears, looked brightly upward. He stepped into our little boat, and two strong men pulled away to the little brig which was to convey us to St. Thomas, and from its deck we soon waved our handkerchief in a last . Adios to the loiterers upon the shore, and they, giving us one more signal of farewell, turned back to the village. We shall see him no more among us, but

The daily lessons that he taught.

Ever with love and mercy fraught.

And the great life-work which he wrought,

Can never die. P. D. GAGE.

Carbondale, Jackson Co., Illinois.

The Christian Examiner, for July, published by the proprietor, at Walker, Wise & Co.'s, is received. It contains a scholarly article on 'Marsh on the Eng-lish Language;' an interesting paper on 'Analogues of Satan;' a discussion of the 'Temporal Power of of Satan; a discussion of the 'Temporal Power of the Pope;' a paper on the Broad Church, 'which was originally read by the President of the Unitarian Association at the 'Ministerial Conference' of that body; an article on 'Woman's Right to Labor;' a long and able essay on 'John Calvin;' a paper on 'Intercourse with Japen,' and the usual review of current literature. The Economer, always characterised by great ability, was never more worthy of an ex-tended patronage than now.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

on...You will rejoice, I ame o know that any wise movement is any where set of foot for the playsical education of the people, realising as you must how much this lies at the basis of all other sound education and true progress. And I am It was my good fortune, while on my tour to the west Indies, to meet with and spend a few days in the same boarding-house with Mr. Perker, and his excellent wife, and Miss Stephenson.

Dr. Diocretan Levis, formerly of Buffale, N. I., but now located at West Newton, where, and at other points in the town, he is now forming classes of adult in the same boarding-house with Mr. Perker, and his excellent wife, and Miss Stephenson. system of symmatics, which he has culled with greaters and discrimination from the best Swedish, Prosian and French methods.

At the introductory meeting in West Newton, after a brief but forcible lecture on the prevalent errors it atranger to feel that he was an invalid.

It was his habit to rise by surrise, and mount a little island pony, and canter away four or five miles this system, in all which, there was not only rigorous se of muscle, but the liveliest mental ex tion, and intense amusement to the spectators. We scarcely remember an evening of such hearty social enjoyment, such contagious and irrepressible mirth. zens, among them the well-known teachers N. T. and Geo. Allen, and Mr. Sheldon, expressed their satisfac tion with the system, as now and previously illustrated and especially as involving so much social enjoyme and benefit to both sexes ; and committee was so of resolutions, expressive of these sentiments. Subsequently, a class of from forty to fifty has been formed, which would be still larger were not so many persons now absent from town.

The manifest advantages of the Doctor's metho over that heretofore in use among us, seem to be, that it is adapted with singular skill to the symmetrical development of all the varied muscles of the body, and not to the taxing and straining of any one set o muscles; that it is therefore free from the severe efforts and the risks of the old method, and that being adapted to the use of both sexes, it involves the keenest social enjoyment, while it may be practised without the necessity of a special building, or the cumbersome apparatus usually employed.

The Doctor is evidently devoted to this work, a is, as one in his position should be, a man of immens vitality and magnetic will, -- prompt, earnest, forcible, fluent and humorous, -and by the rare union of all these qualities, a remarkable disciplinarian, and the most capable and effective lecturer on his topics it has ever been our good fortune to hear, keeping the undivided attention of all classes in his audience. We are glad to know that he is already engaged to introduce his system of gymnastics into the admirable Female Seminary under the charge of G. W. Briggs, at Auburndale, and to lecture there also through the year upon Physiology, Hygiene and kindred topics, to illustrate which he has the finest of French apparatus; and also at the school of Rev. Mr. Gannett on Winter-St., Boston, and at other of our first schools, city and suburban; and also at the McLean Asylum, where it is found exceedingly beneficial, not only in ministering to the enjoyment of the patients, but in working off their surplus and morbid activities. The Superintendents of the Utics Lunatic Asylum and the Idiot School at Syracuse testify to the same results from the introduction of this system into those

My own deep interest in this vital question, so long and ruinously neglected among us, impels me to tax you with so many words upon the matter.

Yours, &c.,

CORRECTION.

MY DEAR MR. GARRISON,-Permit me space to make a single correction of the very hastily-written lines read at Dr. Hunt's late anniversary, which, am sure you will agree with me, need very many to render them worthy of any occasion; and which, in justice it should be said, while submitted as merely assable for a single hurried reading, were neither umbitious nor suspicious of print. To mend their halting metre in perhaps its grossest failure, will you please correct the lines regarding September, thus,-

The mild September, with whose grateful airs Pomona's fruits and Ceres' grains she bears.

Allow me, also, on behalf of our absent friend, Mrs. Gage, to suggest that a critical observation of her somewhat illegible manuscript—(you will remembe her own amusing rhymed confession on this point, to apparent ignorance and reversal of the offices of the mythologic divinities, implied in the line, as both read

Diana, sent by Mercury down ; which was intended to read,-

'Diana sent sly Mercury down.' All which is respectfully and gratefully submitted West Newton, July 14. C. M. S.

THE ADVENTURES OF JAMES CAPEN ADAMS, MOUR taineer and Grizzly Bear Hunter, of California. By Theodore H. Hittell, Illustrated, Boston Crosby, Nichols, Lee & Co.

James C. Adams, or 'Grizzly Adams,' as he is more familiarly known on the Western slopes of the continent, has a wide reputation as a ' mighty hunter.' He is a Norfolk County boy, having been born in Medway, Massachusetts, fifty-three years since. The taste for hunting was early developed in his nature, and on his attaining his majority led him to forsake the shoemaker's bench for the forest of northern New England. Here he captured panthers, wild-cats, and wolves, which he joined to an exhibition of wild animals, with which he travelled through the country. An encounter with a refractory Bengal tiger, whose cage he had entered, at this time, so injured his spine that he was incapacitated for active labor for many years, and compelled to return to his trade, at which the free use he yet held of his hands and arms providentially permitted him to labor.

We are not informed as to the time when Adam recovered from his injuries, but in 1853 we find him emigrating to California by the overland route. Here he experienced the vicissitudes of fortune which fell to the lot of most of the early settlers, and finally, in fit of desperation or disgust, abandoned his scheme for wealth, and took his way to the Sierra Nevad Mountains, to make his home among wild beasts and Indians. And here commenced those wild thrilling adventures with which the book abounds. They are numerous, and told with a graphic power. Mr. Hittel, who writes the book, though it is east in the form of an autobiography, is a California litterateur of reputation, and enters well into the spirit of his under taking. The illustrations are numerous, and give a wivid picture of the exciting incidents which are related.

Adams is at present proprietor of a men animals captured by himself, and lately on exhibition under the auspices of Barnum, in New York city. [This notice we adopt from the Roxbury Guestie.]

Music. Oliver Ditson & Co., 277 Washingto street, have published the following pieces of mus. The Soldier's Adieu. For the piano. By The Vesper Chime. Ballad. By George Linley I do not watch alone. Ballad. By Anne Pricker. My own dear mountain home. Ballad. By Adolph

It was fifty years ago. Written by Lon Music by J. L. Hatton. In that sweet summer time. Ballad. Written by W. H. Bellamy. Music by J. L. Hatton,

DEPARTURE OF DR. CHEEVER IN THE

tlemen.

At 11 o'clock the May Queen left her pier, and proceeded to the end of the Collins wharf at the foot or Canal street, where a number of passengers were added to the party. The Rev. Dr. Cheever then came on board, and took leave of his people and friends, shaking all of them by the hand.

The ladies presented Dr. Cheever with a sea white

The ladies presented Dr. Cheever with a fine white silk pocket handkerchief having a red border, to use at a signal on board the Adriatic when parting with them at Sandy Hook. They also presented a pocket handkerchief of the same kind, having a blue border, to Dr. Henry A. Hartt, to use on board the May Queen as the representative signal of the friends on board.

At I o'clock, the Rev. Dr. Cheever was escorted or board the Adriatic by members of the Prudential Committee and Board of Trustees of the Church of

Shordy afterward, the May Queen left the wharf and proceeded down the bay as far as Sandy Hook, where the Adriatic, as she came down, was halled by them with three hearty cheers. Drs. Fairbank and Hartt ascended the top of the pilot-house and waved their signal, and immediately Dr. Cheever with his wife by his side, made their appearance forward of the larboad wheel of the Adriatic. The Doctor them ascended the wheel-house, and waved his signal until the May Queen turned round. As the two yessels parted, the doxology, parted, the doxology,
Praise God from whom all blessings flow,

was sung on board the steamboat.

A meeting was then organized, and presided over by, Dr. Fairbank. Speeches were made by nearly all

by Dr. Fairbank. Speeches were made by nearly all the gentlemen already named.

The excursion was a pleasant one to all on board. The May Queen returned to the city at 5 o'clock.

Dr. Cheever will, immediately after his arrival at Southampton, proceed to London. After spending a few weeks there, he will go to Switzerland, and there rest for a while. He will then return to Great Britain, where he will inform the people in regard to the present aspect of the relations of the Christian Church in America, in regard to American Slavers. h in America, in regard to American Slavery, and will return toward the end of November.

The Church of the Puritans was closed last evening

The Church of the Furtans was closed last evening for an interval of six weeks. On reopening, the pulpit will be supplied by the Rev. Theodore Frelinghuysen White, lete of Mendham, N. J. Meantime, the regular weekly devotional meetings and Sunday-School connected with the Church, will be continued.

—New York Tribune.

Slaves are regularly imported into Florida. from Cuba, by fishermen, who may be called fishers of men. They take their fish over to the fever faithful' tobacco-and-cane-garden, exchange them for a certain number of black fish, or three-fifths of men, (sixty per centum,) and then smuggle the said chattels' to the green and flowery peninsula, famous for alligators and everglades, fevers and Seminoles, the land that Don Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Palm Sunday, and which Mr. William Bowlegs lost sight of on any day of the week that the repleases. The trade is profitable, as negroes rule low in Cuba, while in Florida they rule high, as they rule the country. This traffic is one of the streams that help to feed the slave trade between Africa and Cubs, and which our government finds it so very costly a business even to attempt to suppress .- Boston Trav.

Becars or a SLAVE .- A ship which arrived at Liverpool a short time since, had been about ten days out from her port of departure, when it was discov-ered that there was one more on board than had been pargained for. Stowed away in the hold a black man, barganed blave, had managed to hide himself till be knew that there was no fear of the captain taking

knew that there was no fear of the captain taking back the ship to put him on shore.

When the ship arrived in Liverpool, the man was still retained on board, and some of the passengers including a clergyman, fearing that the captain, to avoid the penalty to which masters of vessels are subject for bringing home escaped slaves, would take the man back with him, applied to the police. Superintendent Kehoe at once accompanied the passengers to the offace of the owners, who, without the least hesitation, gave an order for the man's release, which was complied with. The captain would be liable to heavy penalties if the transaction were known in the States, E. B. Perkins nd we therefore purposely withhold the name of the ship, and the port from whence she came.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD.—We should have Allen Lincoln noticed, before this, the appearance of the Anti-Sla- Lincoln very Standard in a new and beautiful dress. Although J. R. Davis not agreeing, altogether, with the views of the Stan-A. L. Baboock dard upon the slavery question, we admire its ability H. V. Pond and its outspoken frankness. Its literary department, Issae Mason too, is admirably conducted; and, taken as a whole, Parker Pillsbury we find few of our exchanges more interesting or A. H. Wood 50 valuable than the Standard Laurence (Kansas) Re- Gleo. W. Staoy, Jr. 50

A man in Gortansville, Va., secontly beat a Edmund Quincy 1 00 H. J. Frentiss slave with a stick, then tied his feet together, and Samuel Barrett 1 00 Chas E. Jenkins threw him head foremost into a hogshead of water. E. M. Marshall 50 Other friends in When the negro was taken out, he was found to be W. Buntin 50 yarious sums. dead. A coroner's jury sat around the body, and a soon returned a verdict of 'Died from congestion of the brain.' The Charlottesville Review, which records this fact, has heard also of 'a case where a negro was recently punished in a neighboring county, and died i within a minute or two afterward. The verdict in was, "Died from a combination of circum-

PORTRAIT OF JOHN BROWN FOR HATTI. Thaddens Hyatt, when in Boston the other day, purchased the splendid oil portrait of Capt. John Brown, photo-graphed life size by Black & Batchelder on canvass, and painted by Onthank. It was given in charge of James Redpath for presentation to the people of Hayti. It bears this inscription:

Captaine John Brown,
Martyr a la cause des Nois,
Presenté, sur
Peuple d' Haitle Thaddeus Hyatt
de New York.
Mr. Redpath sailed in the Sarah Burton on Friday.

and will personally present this appropriate gift to the government authorities of Hayti.

MR. SUMMER AT NEW YORK. Mr. Summer's reception on the delivery of his address in New York must have been very gratifying to him. The Herald says: Mr. Summer appeared on the rostrum precisely at 8 o'clock, and was received with an outburst of excited enthusiasm which defice all description. The applause with which he was greeted was unanimous and intense. Cheer after cheer arose, loud and vociferous; men stood up and waved their handkerchiefs cilerous; men stood up and waved their handkerchiefs and their hats till scarcely any thing else could be seen; the ladies clapped their little hands, and shouts of applause were heard from every part of the room. Mr. Summer all the while stood calmly bowing in response; and it was not until several minutes had elapsed that the commotion cessed sufficiently so as to permit one of the members of the Republican Union to come forces.

elapsed that the commotion ceased sufficiently so as to permit one of the members of the Republican Union to come forward and state the objects of the meeting, and to propose Mr. Abijah Mann as Chairman.

The following is a specimen of the anonymous letters which Mr. Summer frequently received prior to the adjournment of Congress, but they had no effect to hasten his departure, as he remained in Washington some time after the adjournment:

Hox. Charles Summe—Sir: As the time for adjournment of Congress is near at hand, I drop you a few lines to let you know that you would do wall to leave the city immediately after the adjournment. Your presence will not be folerated a single day after you drop the privileges of a Senator. We are unations to handle you roughly for your influence considerous senait upon the South, and nothing but our respect for the constitutional privileges which belong to all members of Congress can deter us.

We are, respectfully, your friend.

Gurra Percent.

ABOLITION TRIUMPHANT! Massechusetts Anti-Slavery Society, on hear, August Ist, at the beautiful Grove in

ubline purposs. The friends of impartial freedo thout solicitation, will throng the assumice are cordially invited to be present

A special train will run on the Old Color railroad, as usual; numerous speakers of sbillty and sloquence are to address the meeting. Further par

PRANCIS JACKSON. WM. LLOYD GARRISON, E. H. HEYWOOD. ELERIDGE SPRAGUE, THOS. J. HUNT, SAMUEL DYKR,

NO MORE CHAINS. West India Emandipation.

The Twenty-Sixth Anniversary of West India Emancipation will be commemorated at MILFORD, Massachusetts, at the Town Hall, on TRUMADAY, August 2d, 1860. Services to commence at 10 clock, A. M.

o'clook, A. M.

Let us gather once more, in multitudinous array, to call the attention of our own guilty land to the sublime schievement of British Philanthropy, which gave liberty to eight hundred thousand chattel slaves it is a triumph of right more glorious than any other event recorded on the page of history. And by the light of this noble example, let our own shame and startling hypocrisy urge on the work which shall lead to the universal and immediate smanoipation of the four million slaves who pine and suffer beneath the galling yoke of 'American despotism.

In the name of Freedom and the suffering bondmen, we invite our fellow-countrymen and women to

men, we invite our fellow-countrymen and women to be with us. PARKER PHILERURY, C. L. REMOND, H. FORD DOUGLASS, and other able speakers, will be present to address the meeting. Services to com-mence at 10 o'clock precisely, and continue through

Milford, Mass., July 18, 1860.

MASS MEETING OF COLORED CITIZENS. The Colored Citizens of New Bedford respectfully invite their brethren, far and near, to meet them in a Convention that will assemble in Liberty Hell, in this city, on Wednesday, August 1st, 1860, at 10 o'clock They believe the day should be commemorated in

a manner calculated to advance the cause of Freed Several eloquent speakers from abroad have been invited, and are expected to participate in the delibera-tions, and a grand reunion of the oppressed is ex-Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will

Let the voice go forth from this meeting that will convince our oppressors that we are entitled to squal political and judicial rights; that our claim to a ceat in the jury box cannot justly be withheld. And pledge ourselves to agitate the question of our wronge until justice is bestowed upon all men whose only crime is the color of their skin.

At the close of the Convention, a Grand Leve will be held in City Hall. Good music will be in attendance during the day and analyse.

ance during the day and evening. Committee of Arrangements — Beba R. Johnson, John Pringdom, Chas. H. Brock, Francis Douglass, Lloyd H. Brocks, Solonon Peneron, Joseph Scott,

CONTRIBUTIONS tvery Cause at Framingham, Wednesday, July 4th, 1860. T. Davis \$10 00 J. Alston 50 D. W. Richard M. Morse 25 Archibald C. K. Whipple J. C. Haynes H. Batchelor 1 00 W. Hammond J. H. Brigham 25 H. O. Stone 1 00 W. P. Garrison 00 Anna T. Draper S. B. Stebbins 1 00 Dr. Howt 1 00 Mrs. Dr. 100, 17. 1 00 S. A. Newton, 17. 50 Wm. H. Viney, M. D. 26 Carpenter 50 Cyrns Cooke E. B. Perkins Dr. Hero E. D. Draper 1 00 S. C. Carpenter

50 Dexter Parrington 25 Geo. Theobald Wm. Sparrell 1 00 Francis Jackson Hon, Henry Wils J. S. Draper Tower Hassall H. B. Draper J. S. Welch Ira Gray Edmund Quincy W. Buntin 50 various aums, 26,20 Moses Phipps Whole amount received. \$84 20

A CARD-The subscriber, a practical Chemist and Manufacturer of Chemical Preparations French Cosmetics, Fine Perfumes, &c., for the pass seventeen years, now offers (free of charge) to all who desire it, the Recipe and directions for making a sim-ple Vegetable Baim, that will, in from two to eight days, remove Pimples, Blotches, Tan, Freckles, Sal-lowness, and all impurities and roughness of the Skin, leaving the same—as Nature intended it should be soft, clear; smooth and beautiful. This is no humbu or catch-penny affair, and those who think it suc or caten-penny anary, and those was them a will please not notice the edvertisement. Those desiring the Recipe, with full instructions, direction and advice, will please call on or address (with return postage).

JAS. S. MARSHALL,

No. 32 City Buildings, New York. New York, June 6. fifteen years experience in the Homocopathic treatment of diseases, offers her professional services to the Ladies and Childree of Boston and vicinity.

References.—David Thayer, M. D.; Luther Clark, M. D.; John M. Tarball, M. D., Boston. Eliphalet Clark, M. D., Portland, Me.

Rooms No. 34 Bowdoin and 19 Allston streets.

Office hours from 2 to 4, P. M. MRS. M. B. JACKSON, M. D., having had

F HENRY C. WRIGHT will hold meeting ath Were, N. H., Sunday, the 22d July. PARKER PILLSBURY and H. FORD

DOUGLASS will speak at Esser, Sunday, July 22d, day and evening, and at Manchester, Monday eve-ning, July 234. REV. N. R. JOHNSTON will speak at West Randolph, Vt., Thursday, July 26, 2 P. M. West Brookfield, Friday, 27, 2 P. M. Waltsfield, Baturday, 28, 2 P. M.

WEST WRENTHAM. PARES PILLESURY will speak at West Wrentham, Wednesday evening. August let. EF H. PORD DOUGLASS will speak at South New Market, N. H., Wednesday every, July 25 Rochester, Thursday 22 Dover, Sanday, 22

WM. WELLS BROWN will hold mee

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRA.

cratic Communication MIND AND BODY

I between the mind and the body, and shows us that without a sound and healthy body, the mind cannot properly perform its functions. Having spen fifteen years in feeding the public mind, until appa rently an absolute picthons has some upon it, we now propose to administer for the maladies of the body... To cure the ills which flesh is heir to. We have issued during our Publishing Life not less than Four Millions or Volumes, several of which have been translated into other languages, and have found their way to bundreds of thousands of readers, in ev-ery portion of the habitable globe.

Having been so largely instrumental in dissemina-ting valuable books, which have made an indelibleting valuable books, which have made an indelible impress for good upon mankind, it is not without a slight feeling of regret that we abandon our calling for another, and we should hesitate in so doing, did we not believe that good can be done in another sphere, and that the body, with its multiform infirmities, needs attending to, (especially in this land of fastisters,) as well as the mind.

A few years since, a gentleman of Boston, an inva-lid, was travelling in search of health, in Peru, the beautiful land of the Incas, the country of mines and minerals. During his stay, he spent seven weeks in a convent in the interior; while there, he became possessed of a recipe for a medicine which effected his own complete restoration to health. Grateful for the means which had enabled him to live a sound man again, he extended his knowledge as he was able, and in a few years it was in successful use in all the Hospitals, and by all the medical men of Peru. The effect of the medicine was so wonderful that he entered into correspondence with parties in this country, who took it up earnestly, and have labored unceasingly for its introduction, until

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP. Ob. a cich Gong la the coul God minde-

PROTECTED PROTOXIDE OF IRON, Has come to be considered almost a necessity in

every family. Its success is extraordinary, proving its great excellence. Notwithstanding its present popularity, it is destined yet to take a higher rank than any curative over offered to the American People. Its elements are safe and simple, and disintegrated, have been known and recommended by physicians for centuries, but, previous to this discovery, could never be properly combined so as to be held in solu-We purpose to devote the next ten years to a

thorough and systematic dissemination of this INVAL-VABLE PREPARATION, until to unhacely self to'l · BARTH'S REMOTEST NATION?

shall be reached and benefitted. If our language seems extravagant, we beg the incredulous or doubting to send for a pamphlet of testimonials from some of the most distinguished men of Peru and this country, who have tested its value, and speak from JOHN P. JEWETT & GO.

And, over the garden wall. The style of our new firm will be the off off the JOHN P. JEWETT & CARTER. STORE 39 SUMMER STREET, BOSTON, (Next door to the New Post Office.)

The medicine will be manufactured by N. L. CLARK & CO., but exclusively for us, and, as heretofore, will be sold BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

America base a spinate on

TENTH NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS end CONVENTION Jodel sill JUST published, a full Report of the proce

RIGHTS CONVENTION, held in the city of New York, May 10th and 11th, 1860, 100 pp. large octavo. Mrs. B. CADY STANTON, Mrs. E. L. ROSE, Rev. Mrs. ANTOINETTE BEOWN BLACKWELL, Mrs. J. ELISABETH JONES, WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ., Rev. SAMUEL LONG-PELLOW, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Rev. BERIAH PELLOW, WILLIAM LICTO GRANISON, Rev. BRIAN GREEN, and others, with the resolutions, &c., making an exceedingly interesting and valuable document. But a limited number of comes have been printed, many of which have been disposed of in advance of publication. 'A word to the wise,' &c.

Price, 25 cents: by mail, 35 cents.
Address ROBERT F. WALLCUT, 221 Washington street.

Boston, July 18th, 1860. Date with mary

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and at one half the price charged at the House.
Address GEO. F. ADAMS, M. D.,
April 20. Physician and sole Progressor.

April 20. Physician and sole Proprie Anti-Tobacco Publications. THE Publications of the American Anti-Tobaco Bociety are for sale at Nos. 5, 9 and 13, Corn hill, Boston, and siso at the Depository, Fitchburg

Among them are the following:

Six Tricts for Young America, or Hoys.
A variety of Tracts for Raisers. Sallers, I
bewest, and Smiffers.
A variety for Ladica, Clergymen, Physic

For the Liberat FOURTH OF JULY.

These sounds of jubiles are mockery allf Can we rejoice While yet four millions bow in Slavery's thrall?

Ring, joyous bells l To me ye only toll a funeral knell; Ye compose, your I

Or broken bearts; Of wrongs that unto Heaven for vengeance crys What wonder some Doubtingly sak- 'Is there a God on high?'

We are not free: B'en where you fieg in cruel mockery wave Our own Bay State

Is counted but a hunting-ground for slaves Oh I shame to ourse and an and Shame that we ever yield to unjust laws,

Or ever fail Of laboring heart and hand in Freedom's cause. Bhame, deepest shame, Shame, deepest shame.

That some this day will boset our nation free.

And dare to joy.

While men and women pine in alavery!

Oh! let us toil 1 The glorious day is coming, by and by ; Preedom shall reign,

The right shall triumph, slavery shall die, Then not till thee; We'll join to keep our nation's jubilee; Then not till then, We'll ever dare to utter- We are free! Sherborn, July 4, 1860.

> For the Liberator. TRUTH.

Pear not the truth, though it burn you like fire! Only the dross will consume ; Freed-on its wings you will mount ever higher-Its light will your being illume.

Oh, a rich thing is the soul God made-Its fullness of being is heaven; Brilliant with joy so righly inlaid In the wonderful life that is given. A glorious thing is the soul God made-

Grander than stars of the sky That roll everlasting in splendor arrayed; It soars to the throne on high.

From the New York Independent SEED-TIME.

None by the rose's crimson heart. And the robin's brooding wing, These rever dawned on the waiting earth So full and fair a spring ! For the splendor of uncounted Mays. Through many a century fied, Beams in the eyes of the latest-born-Heir of the lovely dead.

O, the odor of the opening leaves Comes like a breath divine, And the mountain air is a richer draught Than Hebe's rosiest wine! The dells are blue with violets. And, over the garden wall, At the lightest waft of the South wind The apple blossoms fall.

Thank God I we breathe the balmy air, We hear the soft winds blow, And our hearts are glad at the violet's blue, And the apple-blossom's snow :--Be, lightly down, through shower and shine. To the Summer-Land we go. Yet more! God's dearer fields of Truth The centuries have plowed, As, over them, through calm and storm, His laborers, toiling, bowed ;-

What shall see plant in the furrows wide Beneath His sun and cloud? They ery to us, the glorious Dead, The soil was never so warm above, So mellow and moist below :-We wrought to clear the cumbered ground,

And yearn till the grain shall grow-Till the weeds are crushed in the garden bowe And the rose and the lily blow." O, helping God I we long for Thee! Our hearts are all a-glow!

And the deeds of a loving life shall be The precious seed we sow :--

For Hate may kill, but only Love Can make the roses blow !— Then gladly on, through shade or shine, To the Harvest Land we'll go! Draw. From the Weekly Anglo-African

TO CHARLES SUMNER (1) % CHY PRANCES MILEN WAYKING Thank God ! for thou hast spoken Words earnest, true, and brave: The lightning of thy lips has smote The fetters of the slave. I thought the shadows darkened

Round the pathway of the slave-That, one by one, his faithful friends Were dropping in the grave. When other hands grew feeble,

And loosed their hold on life, Thy words rang like a clarion In Freedom's noble strife.

Thy words were not soft echoes, Thy tones no syren song : They fell as battle-axes Upon our giant wrong. God, grant thy words of power May fall as precious seeds, That yet shall leaf and blossom In high and holy deeds !

THE STREET OF DESCRIPTION She sleeps in death I calm be her rest! So long desired—so late obtained— Her pligrimage of three-score years Has ceased at length—the goal attained. Now life's full labor well per Its varied duties all fulfilled, The measure of her suffering borne, Her throbbing pulse is gently stilled.

She sleeps in iteath ! Yet mourned by those m her kindly hands dispensed Those active charities of life.

Which has unfailing love evinced.

Her husband present her in the gates. Her children rise, and call her blessed; Sweet is the cintment of her name,

LOVE. His downy plumage o'er thy pillow spre ibali inii thy weeping sorrows to repose ;

Memorial of all others, best !

The Liberator

HARPER'S FERRY AND MON-RESISTANCE The Garrisonians, I think, are the only considera-ble body of man in the country who claim that the fortrine of Non-Resistance forms one of the funda-mental gainstyles of two religion and morality. men than this, and that there is no severer test of the genuineness of one's moral and religious professions than the practice of this dootrine affords. Now why is it that these same men are loudest in their sympa-thy for John Brown, and approval of his invesion of thy for John Brown, and approval of his invesion of Twould also correct a misapprehension of Mr. Whip-Virginia? You say he was a marryr to the cause of pie, who supposes me to pied that "a right rule in human liberty; but what glory for him in a marryr's morals' may be violated in extreme cases. I expresscrown, who, according to your claim for the doctrine of Non-Resistance, had just been violating a fundamental principle of Christianity himself ? According to your ideas, the violation of the principles of peace is as sinful as the violation of the principles of liberty. of Non-Resistance, had just been violating a funda-mental principle of Christianity himself? According to your ideas, the violation of the principles of peace is as sinful as the violation of the principles of liberty. You say you have a right to disarm John Brown, but that they who believe in the use of the award have not. To which I reply, that as an advocate of the To which I reply, that, as an advocate of the taking a boat to rescue a crew from shipwreak.

Principles only are immutable, inviolable and unisarm him. Instead of lauding him as a man to onored and admired, you should hold him up to principles of Non-Resistance, you have no right not to disarm him. Instead of lauding him as a man to be honored and admired, you should hold him up to the execuation of all good men, to be classed in the same category with alayeholders, murderers, and thieves. You say that War and Slavery are equally inexcusuble, under all circumstances; why the should John Brown be canonized, and the slaveholder

I have always considered the leaders of the Old Organization, their untrammelled position leaving their judgment unbiassed, as generally the best au-thority on all questions involving moral considerations; but, in reference to the John Brown affair, think the watchmen have given a very uncertain A SUBSCRIBER

REPLY. The advocates of Non-Resistance constitute but small proportion even of that small class who are popularly called Garrisonians; yet they, as well as other men, illustrate the important truth that God has made men to examine and decide for themselves. instead of following any one precise pattern; and that the diversities of constitution, education and circumstance are such. That men are to be expected to take views materially differing from each other, in every department of every subject. Perfect unity of thought is not to be looked for, even among those who seek to perform the duty of making moral and intellectual progress. Hence considerable differences of opinion exist, and must still be expected to exist, even among

Non-Resistants. "A Subscriber' is troubled at the praise bestowed by Non-Resistant Abolitionists upon John Brown. Their reply may not be satisfactory to him, having failed to satisfy Adia Bailou, and a few other true friends of both the great principles in question. But the answer which they make, and which to them seems satisfactory, is this.

In the first place, they do not praise John Brown for his appeal to injurious violence, or for his use of weapons of death. On the contrary, they expressly object to these features of his enterprise, and regret that the right thing which he undertook, the deliverance of the slaves, was not undertaken in precisely the right way.

In the next place, it is to be considered that his un dertaking itself, apart from the objectionable manner of it, was truly noble, honorable and glorious; that this simple characteristic of John Brown, the taking his life in his hand, and going into the midst of the extremest dangers, solely to help the most helpless, destitute and unfortunate of human beings, is something which honorably distinguishes him from all his countrymen, and all the men of his time. He undertook this work not hastily, not fanatically, but with careful and deliberate forecast. He conceived the idea, spent years in arranging for its successful accomplishment, persevered in it through discourage ments and difficulties of every cort, and when at length the carnal weapon was stricken from his hand, and that form of success for which he had been striving was irretrievably lost, he resumed the sword of the

work of disinterested benevolence. The slaves whom kill my only son, whose life is a thousand times mor he went to rescue were in the hands of a brutal and precious than my own, if I could thereby save him barbarous people, familiar with acts of cruelty, and from becoming either the agent or the victim of alaaccustomed to luxuriste in the idea (and occasionally very. Motive gives the moral quality of every act to indulge themselves in the practice) of putting men and a homicide which is prompted by mercy, either to death by frightful and protracted tortures. It was to the sufferer or to his intended victim, is not a near this region that a Presbyterian elergyman (Rev. crime, but a virtue. It is overcoming evil with what William S. Plumer *) openly recommended to his (under the circumstance) is a good, because it is a slaveholding brothern that such Abolitionists as they remedy, and, in the cases to which I would apply it could 'catch' should be burned alive. It is just the only one. DANIEL MANN. such men as the people living around Harper's Ferry, whose acts of brutal violence, perpetrated upon citi-zens of the North within a period of six months, have filled a pamphlet of 144 pages, appropriately called The New Reign of Terror in the South! / Thus, for the sake of helping the slaves, John Brown took the the Woman's Rights Convention at Cleveland, some risk, not only of death, but of a death barbarously unseen influence held before my mind that great sign prolonged under scourging, mangling, burning, or in the Apocalypse as the culmination of the Woman

It is also to be considered that a tempest of reprosol and 'religious' newspapers in all perts of the counpress and maltrest their slaves at pleasure, but to cur-tail and violate our rights whenever they interfered with this tyranny, and that we neither held, nor could hold, any relation to the slaves authorizing the giving of help or counsel, aid or comfort of any kind, to human beings thus wronged and outraged.

While John Brown's good was thus evil spoken of while his help to the oppressed (not only by arms, but in any way,) was assumed to be an unjustifiable inter-ference, it surely was not for the oldest and firmest advocates of the alares' cause to unite in this outery, advocates of the slaves' cause to unite in this outery, and join those who were wholly wrong in alamoring down one who was but partly wrong. Moreover, when those who reproached John Brown allks for helping the alayses self urbus and for helping them as all, were the very men who boasted doudest of the armed revolution which had gained their own liberty, praised the generous aid which LePayotte and other foreigners had given to their own fathers, and culcium the self-unite shad given to their own fathers, and culcium the self-unite shad given to their own fathers, and culcium the self-unite shad given to their own fathers, and culcium the self-unite shad given to their own fathers, and culcium the self-unite shad given to their own fathers. roughers had given to sheir own fathers, and culo-gized fereign interference in behalf of Greek liberty, Pollah liberty, Hangalian liberty, and Italian liberty, were it ito at unus right and needful to point out the inconsistency, the hypouriey, and the depravity of such a position?

in the Western Theological Seminary. Old I Presbyterian Church, In Allegheny, Pennsyl

In my judgment, the disapproval with which Non-Resistants must necessivily regard the use of weapon of death, and which they plainly expressed in respect to John Brown's use of them, should not pretent the expression of that heavy admiration which they mus-feel for his disinterested and hertie devotion of the abors of his life, and of his life itself, to this can be slave.—c. x. w.

DAN MR. GARRISON I

and imperfect, for these are contrived by human wis dom, which is incompetent so to shape them as to apply to all cases; therefore, in extreme cases, which the rule cannot properly include, we disregard the rule, and recur to first principles. The compass is a good contrivence, but the mariner must cometimes

Christ's law of love is universal and inviolable Mr. Whipple's rule of non-resistance, though founded on that law, is limited, and sometimes inapplicable do not necessarily violate Christ's law of love, when to save a family from murder or slavery, I shoot the aggressor, who perhaps may be one for whose salva tion I would willingly give my own life. It is not that I love the aggressor less, but the innocent family more, both because their number is more and their cause is just. (For the love of justice may, on Christian principles, enter into our motives, and Mr W. should not confound this with the ' Jewish retalis tory system.' To defend justice is one thing-to re aliate, another.)

Mr. Whipple's rule of non-resistance would protect murderer in the act of killing a thousand innoc persons. Christ's law of love, as I understand it would protect the thousand innocent persons, eve at the expense of the aggressor's life. My obliga tion of love to the thousand innocent persons is a least a thousand times greater than my obligation of love to the one murderer, and, when two incompati ble obligations are presented, the greater must take precedence. What would be a crime in one case may in another case become a duty.

All the opposite argument is based on the assump tion that human life is inviolable, and the taking i under any circumstances, a crime. I ask for the proof of this assumption, and am told that human life is inviolable, because it is the gift of God. I see o logical sequence in the argument.

Mr. W. admits that the cases referred to would ! settled by our feelings in a way opposite to his rule but argues that feeling is no sufficient guide. I think his trule no sufficient guide. The moral feelings of rightly disposed persons are a pretty good guide of conduct. The quick instincts of a faithful woman are more reliable for right than the elaborate conclusions of a Doctor of Divinity. I think it a stron proof of the unsoundness of Mr. Whipple's rule, that t compels him to decide those cases in a way oppo site to the universal instincts of humanity. Perhaps his distrust of the mind's innate moral perception and his preference of a dogmatic rule, may be traced to that vicious theology by which we were both misled in early life."

The concluding note of Mr. W. needs a not after the word 'must,' which would make it a very good precept. We must not violate the law of love, and though our duty should compel us to slay the aggresor, no malice should mix with our motives.

Let's kill him boldly, but not wrathfully." Virginius slew his daughter without malice, but that, like Samson, he overcame more in his death than | worse fate. Margaret Garner, by a like sot, proved her title to an equal immortality of honor. I car Nor was it merely life that this man risked in his suppose a case in which I might feel compelled to

> THE LIGHT OF OUR HOME-THE LIGHT OF OUR PUPULBULER WOMAN OF OTH FUTURE.

Mr. GARRISON,-Some years ago, being present a unseen influence held before my mind that great sign Rights movement, representing the sphere of her in fluence, the permeating and subduing elements of he and denunciation was falling upon this man from all character, symbolizing a point of elevation and moral the slaveholders, the whole Democratic party, all the excellence, to the attainment of which we are urged officials and organs of the United States Government. by the needs of the race. A woman clothed with the South and North, and the great body of clergymen sun, the moon under her feet, upon her head a crown of twelve stars, and standing before her is the great try, while the leaders of the Republican party ener- red dragon, waiting to devour her child as soon as getically disavowed all knowledge of, or sympathy born. Genial warmth, Light, Love and Truth, are with his movement. These denunciations and dis- her robes; under her feet the moon, the symbol of avowals, moreover, were directed against the idea of human government or power; a crown of twelve stars offering help to the slaves at all, as much as against upon her head, also symbolizing degrees of power the idea of putting aims into their hands. The gen-eral tone of public remark upon the transaction im-truth and righteousness, she longs to enunciate them plied that the claim made by the slaveholders, and for the good of her kind; but that power that draws the power exercised by them, ought not to be inter- the stars, great and mighty men, from heaven, and fered with; that our relations to the general govern- coats them to the earth, stands in her presence ready ment required us to allow the grossest oppressions to to make werfare upon her, and devour her offspring be protected and perpetuated by its power, without Yet she qualls not; courage does not fall her, no attempt to prevent them a that our relations to the hope die out. She is not thus robed and crowned for olders required us to allow them not only to op- listless case and self-indulgence, but for warfare and for victory. After this comes the loud voice saying Now is come salvation, and strength, and the king dom of our God and of his Christ." This picture still stands out before my mind as the

climax, the mountain top which we must ascend.
Often has my mind labored to evolve the idea, to picture the ideal Woman of the Future; but, being no artist, I could not paint it—nor scholar, I could not write it. But when I read Mr. Redpath's note on the Light of our Home in the Liberator, I said, of Thanks to God for the artist who can give us the picture upon which we may look with our bodily ayes, of the idea American child, the ideal Woman, the Mother, not

merely American, but Universal, of Humanity!'
This picture of Mr. Johnston's is, I trust, This picture of Mr. Johnston's is, I trust, a prophecy of the future Woman—a prophecy that will not full; and when it shall have been fulfilled, when this ideal shall have become the actual, living and walking among us in full maturity, then will this earth become vocal with preise and thenkegiving. Let those whose eyes ere opened to understand these things gird themselves for the warfare which it in-

for jest and ridicule than for deep and earnest thought. for jest and valued than for ever how mess through the has been said about her proper sphere. As we look back through the ages that are passed, we discover that is has widened vastly since she was regarded as a soutless alare, without any perceptible loss of refinement. We also discover that ideas are loss of refinement. We also discover that idear are governed very much by custom, and we may observe how testes change with the fashion. No one thinks of sneering at Victoria as unwomanly on account of the station she occupies at the head of the English ristion; we ere used to seeing her there. When we are thrilled by the genius of a Mrs. Browning, a Charlotte Bronté, and a Mrs. Stowe, we see something more beautiful than blue stockings: they are out of fashion. We need not be frightened at every step; our eyes are wonderfully formed to adjust themselves to the light. Woman's want is not to grow bold and coarse not to fight not to wrangle with the "great un washed" at elections, as some seem to suppose; but room to flower out into the full rich life that God has fashioned for her. In its heavenly beauty is livine power to cleanse the great unwashed. In that adjant, full being, she will be to man no slave—no toy-but a companion for his highest, godlike naintenser heavenly life. Woman's want is man's deepest need-his highest life. Thought is as work slowly the grand truths of God are evolved. The light of the glorious coming day has arisen. Frightened people may try in various ways to put it out, as the slaveholder tries to extinguish the light of liberty: but God's lights are far above man's reach, or we hould have been in darkness long ago: they burn on eternally. In time we shall become strong enough for the full day, and in that rich life go up to God with thanks too deep for words. KATE.

> From the Ashtabula Sentinel. PIRACY IN CINCINNATI.

A colored man named Waggoner, born in Cincinnati, of free parents, was forcibly seized, taken before a United States Commissioner, pronounced a fugitive slave, and hurried across the river to Newport, and confined in the jail of that village. The people of Cincinnati stood looking on with folded They quietly saw the sovereignty of Ohio trampled upon, and humanity outraged, because the Supreme Court has said we must submit to that mandate of despots, called the Fugitive Slave Law.

The pirates who kidnapped him, having got him into Kentucky, no longer claimed to own him, but insisted that he should be sold to pay the expenses of his capture and imprisonment. Public notice of the capture and imprisonment.

of his capture and imprisonment. Public notice of the sale was given, and the people of Cincinnati looked on quietly, and saw a man, born on our own soil, consigned to chains and suffering, instead of fattening the soil of Kentucky with the blood of live pirates.
Instead of laying Newport in ashes, they permit-

ted the pirates of that city to enslave a freeman of Cincinnati. It was a dastardly submission, dis-graceful to our State. The Kentuckians came over graceful to our State. The Aentuckians came over to Cincinnati, precisely as Spanish and American pirates go to Africa: they seize and enslave free-men of Ohio, precisely as their brother pirates esize and enslave Africans. The people of Cincinnati, with all the apparent imbecility and cowardice of the heathens of Africa, submit to see their people captured and enslaved.
We are not sufficiently versed in casulatry to dis-

cover any difference in the guilt between the African and the Kentucky pirates. If one be worthy of the gallows, the others ought not to escape. Nor can we draw any very marked difference be-tween the stupidity, the heathenism of the Afri-cans who quietly submit to the piracy, and the barcans who delety saint to the piracy, and the barbarous supineness manifested by our brethren of motion, and, as I learn, the kidnapped negroes wer
Cincinnati. They, however, hold it to be the duty
taken to St. Louis.

In addition to the nine kidnappers, who wer
would slay the despots, and pity the cowards who doubly armed with revolvers and bowie knives, th tremble before those who profess to execute despotic The Supreme Court say we must submit so this

tyranny, and our friends in Cincinnati think they must bow submissively to such dictation. We would strike down the tyrants, and pity the imbeciles who fear the power of despots. Our State has been disgraced. Its soil has been contaminated with the fear the power of despots. Our State has been disgraced. Its soil has been contaminated with the footsteps of pirates, and its citizens bow down and submit like cowards. We hope the pirates may next take the Mayor of Cincinnati. He is just as liable as Waggoner was; and as he seems willing to see his neighbors taken and enslaved, we trust the pirates may next take him, as the people will not dare to oppose the Fugitive Law. They hold that to pirates may next take him, as the people will not do the above, we have the following from an eya witness:

July 3d.—We have to day five persons on trial for assisting the kidnappers—three Lrishmen, of Clifton, and two Yankees, (or something else,) from change to tyrants is obedience to God. The Cincinnati, papers apeak out, and charge the Demoorate who were great distinction between the Demoorate who Illinois Central trains, came up this marning, and racy with this barbarism; but we can discover no amination. Conductor attendors, on one of the very great distinction between the Demograts who illinois Central trains, came up this morning, and passed the Fugitive Act, and those Republicans who informed us that the slaves (?) had been taken to uphold it, saying, we are bound to obey it. Wag. St. Louis, and he cursed Mr. White for daring to show his indignation at such proceedings, and thus goner has received from the Oreator a right to lib. passed the Fugitive Act, and those Republicans who uphold it; saying, we are bound to obey it. Waggoner has received from the Creator a right to liberty, and none but pirates would rob him of it. Palsied be the hand, and cursed be the man who would enslave human souls! The Reserve would give such men hospitable graves.

We know not what Governor Dennison has done,

or is doing, in this matter. The public will hold him responsible, if he fails to do all that he is authorized to do in the premises. If necessary, let the Legislature be convened. Let efficient measures be taken for the return of Waggoner, or let the civil war which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State be met in a spirit of manly resistance.

> From the Anti-Slavery Bugle. PIRACY IN CINCINNATI.

On our first page will be found an article with the above caption. The language characterizing the act is strong; but with this we have no fault to the act is strong; but with this we have no fault to our Declaration of Independence. Other engage-find, and presume the facts of the case are correctly stated. The article originally appeared in the Ashtabila Sentines, over the signature of 'G.,' which some interpret to signify Josaua R. Gronnes. The writer—whoever he may be—calls down upon the head of every slaveholder this imprecation:—'Palisied be the hand, and cursed be the man, who would repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate sied be the hand, and cursed be the man, who would repress all tendencies to liberty and ultimate smallers button and cursed be the man, who would enslave human souls! We do not say that this is unjust, but we do very much doubt whether any considerable number of Republicans will endorse such dars its annual joyous return. He saw, of course, a sentiment; and we question whether Mr. (liddings designed to have it applied, except to such men as the kidnappers of Waggoner. There are slaveholders who are Republicans, and who intend to rote for Lincoln and Hamilin. If their hards are tempt would be made so soon to muzzle the Declaration for the Innote and Hamilin. If their hards are men as the kidnappers of Waggoner. There are slaveholders who are Republicans, and who intend to vote for Lincoln and Hainlin. If their hands are to be palsied, in answer to this prayer, they will not be able to drop a ballot, and the ticket may be defeated in consequence. Nay, how would Lincoln himself fare? He is ready to have fugitive slaves caught up, and sent back to bondage, which we take it is an embayement of human sonls; and he even volunteered to furnish facilities for their apprehension and rendition in the District of Columbia. We think 'G.'s' imprecation is hardly designed to cover such volunteer assistants to the enslavers of human sonls; but, on the contrary, he wants to bless Lincoln with Presidential power, and to strengthen his hand by the approval of a majority of the electors.

'G.' intimates that the people of Gineinnati, in view of the outrage perpetrated, ought to have marched into Kentucky, and laid Newport in ashes.

Bash! all bash! Did not 'G.' and all the rest of the Republicans at Chicago solemnly vote that

of the Republicans at Chicago solemnly vote that such an invasion of a sister State, under my presuch an invasion of a sister State, under any pro-text, was to be classed 'among the greatest crimes'? Did 'G.' mean that, when he said is at Chicago? Or does he mean that Ohio should lay Newport in Or does he mean that Ohio snoom my recommenders as he declares in the article under consideration? He could not possibly mean both, and was insincere in the one or the other. How politics the one of the soul everything that should dignify humanity is a second of G.' goes on to say:

'G.' goes on to say...

'We know not what Governor Dennison has don
or is doing in this matter. The public will hold his
responsible, if he falls to do all that he is authorize
to do in the premises. If necessary, let the Legisle
ture be convened. Let efficient measures be take
for the return of Waggones; or let the civil was
which Kentucky has thus waged upon our State, h
met in a spirit of manly resistance.

State authorities, and took no efficient measures for the punishment of the wrong-doers! It poorly be comes those who tolerated and defended Gov. Chas then, to find fault with the imaction of Gov. Den meon now. We are unable to see what the Governor could do in such a case as is that of Waggoner, especially as Kentucky is the opposing party. He has just refused to give up Lago on demand of Gov. Magofin, because, as he alleges, running of Gov. Magofin, because, as he alleges, running of

an argument?

As to calling the Legislature together, the Demo-crats would rejoice at such a movement; for it would insure the State for Douglas by 10,000 ma-jority. The slave-catchers need not anticipate any-thing of the kind; for the nearer election day ap-proaches, the more cautious and wary will Republi-cans become, and will avoid doing anything that can possibly alarm the most timid conservative, and risk the loss of his vote.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

INPANOUS OUTRAGE IN ILLINOIS. Three Proc Men Carried into Slavery Law, Just and Humanity Outraged-Brute Force Triumpha Citeron, Ill., July 4th, 1860.

CLIFFON, Ill., July 4th, 1800.

DEAR SIR: About 8 o'clock last Sunday evening our usually quiet village was visited by a band of the most barbarous men that I ever wireceed. It seems by what was developed at the trial of some of the parties yesterday, that several men from Missouri have had their headquarters at Ashkum the past three weeks or more, where with the assistance of one George D. Smith, a trader in Ashkum, and a Mr. Coruclius, formerly a Kentucktan, who lives to the immediate paighborhood of Ashkum, they in the immediate neighborhood of Ashkum, they have been working up a plan for several weeks, to kidnep some colored men who have been living in

kidnep some colored men who have been living in this town.

About 8 o'clock they had managed to get five of the boys into the Selias House, where Smith made himself very free in entertaining them, when eight other men, armed to the teeth, rushed in, and presenting their pistols told the boys they were prisoners. Two of the most powerful of the boys made a rush, and knocking down several of the ruffians, made their escape: the other three were pounded severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, the content of the ruffians, and the severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, the content of the ruffians, and the severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, the content of the ruffians, and the severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, the content of the ruffians, and the severely on the head with the butt of their pistols, the content of the ruffians, and the severely on the head with the butt of their pistols. overpowered, handenfied, thrown into a wagon, and driven off before any alarm could be given, all done in the space of ten minutes. What makes the affair the more diabolical, is the fact that one of the men carried off never was a slave, and one had been freed by his master: the third one might or might not have been a slave, but little was known of him. It appears from what we learn since the affair oc

curred, that one of the boys that escaped probably had been a slave, and that his master was one of the band who figured here. It appears that this slave-owner made a bargain with Smith and Cornelius, of Ashkum, that if they would assist him to tak. Ned,' one of the boys that escaped, they would catch as many more as they could, take them South, sell them, and divide the spoils. After the three were taken, they were driven to Ashkum, about four miles, where they were put on board the cars of the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

There seemed to be a perfect understanding be-tween the kidnappers and the conductor of the train—as the cars had hardly come to a stop before the negroes were thrust on board, and the train set mov-ing. A sufficient number of citizens went on board ing. A sufficient number of criticals while the train from here to prevent the negroes from b ing put on board, and were fully prepared to do so, had the train made the usual stop; but before half of the citizens who went on the train could get off to render the required assistance, the train was in motion, and, as I learn, the kidnapped negroes were

doubly armed with revolvers and bowie knives, the Section men who work on the track of the Railroad Company, for about fifteen miles distant, numbering about twenty-five, were in attendance, apparently to render assistance if needed, all stout, able-bodied Triebmen.

I hope and pray that it may never be my lot t witness

conductor also stated that had any of us interfered

we certainly would have been shot, and that the did niggers were no better than so many beasts and he did consider the Republicans much better. LATER. Three of the men on trial have been belo to bail in \$500 each to appear at the next term of

the Court. and applicable Condent and tour exact. LETTER OF SENATOR SUMNER.

The following letter and sentiment were received by Mayor Lincoln of Boston, in reply to an invita-tion to attend the celebration in Boston on the

Washington, July 1, 1860. DEAR SIR,—I have been honored by your invita-tion to the approaching festival, when the City of Boston will repeat its annual vows to the support of our Declaration of Independence. Other engage-ments will keep me away; but be assured, my dear sir, that present or absent, I shall unite in these

Were I able to take part in our annual selebration, I should be giad to speak on this theme, so
germane to the occasion that it seems almost to exclude all other themes. I hope that I do not go too
far if I enclose a sentiment in honor of the day.

Accept my thanks for the courtesy you have done
me, and believe me, my dear sir, with much respect, your faithful servant and fellow-citizen,

CHARLES BUMNER.

To the Hon. F. W. LINCOLN, Mayor, etc.

met in a spirit of manly resistance."

We must be excused for saying that this seems to invery much like sounding brass, full of noise and fury, but signifying nothing. Who expects that Gov. Dennison has done, or will do snything that as anything in this matter! Surely, not the men who condemned the Disunionists as unjust and uncharitable, because they exposed Gov. Chase's short.

Catablishment and the private house, furnitare and libraries of the citizen, Clark, Lint and Hillard, have been attached by order of Hog. John P. Hale, of N. H., for an alleged libel contained in an article published in the Courier of July 2d, headed,—
is John P. Hale as honest man? Caleb Unstring attorney for Courier—John A. Andrew, Esq. for Mr. Hale.

IT IS NOT A DYE! MATERIAL SERVICES WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER The only preparation that has a

EUROPEAN REPUTATION.
Warranted not to contain deleterious substant a pleasant and valuable preparation has been used or many years by hundreds of the most distinguished and wealthy persons, who have proviously tried all the nostrums of the day without success, some even injuring their hair and health. This is

> IS THERE ANY VIRTUE IN Mrs. S. A. Allen's Hair Restorative

entirely different from

We can answer this question by saying the way have already seen persons who have derived bend have already seen persons who have derived bend from it.

Persons personally known to us have come volustrily, and told us of good results to either themsis on friends, who have used it before it became have in St. Louis Presbyterias.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S HAIR RESTORATIVE is a conjugated a satisfaction, wherever it has been conjugated.

given universal satisfaction, wherever it has been used. It can be used with perfect safety, and in perfect freeness from all soiling, renders it a way desirable article for the toilet."

Ch's Witness and Ch. Advocate, Boston, Ress. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAR RE STORER is worthy of confidence. Philadelphia Christian Chronick,

Incomparably the best preparation we have one 091.61 All are compelled to acknowledge Mrs. S. A. A. LEN'S as the Hair Restorer. N. Y. Independent

Mas. S. A. Allan's World's Hara Restorm be taken its place at the head of all articles of the Michigan Christian Bereit Dispel all doubts as to its efficacy. Knozville Presbyterian Witness

There never has been a prescription or sensely to improving the hair, published in the Advent, which was so fully endorsed by men of unquestioned standing, as in that of Mrs. S. A. Altra k. Ruffeld Christian 12.

Another objection to dyes is the unlife-like colo inother objection to dyes is the unite-like cold and appearance they cause the hair to assume, and the only way to have grey hair assume its fattait YOUTHFUL COLOR, is to use that which will be effect that and yet not a dye—Mrs. S. A. ALLEE'S WORD'S HAIR RESTORER will do this.'

U. S. Journal.

In these times, when every cosmetic is warranted a in these times, when every cosmetic is warranted as the greatest discovery of the present day, it is not freshing to come across that which is what is represented to be. A really excellent article is Mn. 5. Allen's World's Hair Restorm. As in its sistant to nature, it is of great service; and a men by using it often prevents a serious and unnecessary loss of hair. Its properties are perfectly harakes, it being a chemical compound of ingredients calculated to facilitate the natural growth of hir. Saturday Evening Gazette, Boston,

Tosse of our readers whose hair is turning grey at Tosing its color, and who are opposed to ssing a dye, will find in Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WOLLD'S Han RESTORER a preparation that will speedily thange the hair to its natural color, and at the same time render it soft. It is superior to any herefore produced for restoring and beautifying the hir research work or the Substitute of A ST. There is no Hair preparation, we believe, that he

acquired more popularity than Mn. S. A. Alux's Woklo's Hair Restorer. Why is this? Simply because it is a preparation of real merit, and he never failed, in a single instance, to produce the good effects ascribed to it on the part of its propri-tor. Its sales are constant and most extensive, and we begin to think that it is denominated most ap-propriately the World's Hair Restorer.

We have reason to be assured that 'Mrs. S. A. Al-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' is among the best articles of its kind ever discovered ; indeed the wide demonstrate that its efficacy is generally apprecia-ed. Rahway Register.

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER. The most successful remedy of the day. We know of instances where its good effects have been remark-able. Weekly Visitor, Pranklin N. Y.

From individual cases that have come under our ova observation, we are satisfied that 'Mrs. S. A. At-LEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER' performs all that it promises, and that instead (as is the case with other restoratives extensively used and highly recommended) of being a useless waste of time and will perform all its proprietor engages it to perform.
We therefore most cordially commend it to the zotice and use of those of our readers who need a mmedial agent of this character.'

Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORMAND we were travelling in Massachusetts a short time since, we met a lady minose appearance indicate that she had attained the age of sixty. So we ferred, and but for her beautiful hair, we should have added several years. After some convension she spoke of her hair, informing us that two panes. ago, at least one balf of it was grey, and that se had feared that before then the whole would have turned or fallen off. But our friend read the ppers, and acquainted herself with the various sendies for decaying hair, and at length determined to obtain Mrs. Allen's Restorer. She did so, and applied it according to directions, and before a rest had passed, she assured us that she had as laxarous, even and beautiful head of hair, as when the was but sixteen years old. Her statement was confirmed by other members of the family, while we were informed that in the same neighborhood three were other instances where the same happy and signal effect had been produced by applying Mr. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer.

We are satisfied that the statements made is sorre tisement of Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Han RESTORER are correct. Boston Olice Branch Its remarkable "necess is satisfactory evidence."

Among the very few preparations that we deem de serving of mention, we are by no means inclined omit ' Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hara Rest. It has been thoroughly tested, and found to b all its inventor claims for it; and to deay its exce lence would be to deny the assertions made in in favor by scores and hundreds of the most respectible persons. Rahieay Advocate and Repiter.

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